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DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L R E P O R T S

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1960

—ooo0ooo—



Public Health Department,  
West Hill House,  
West Hill,  
EPSOM, Surrey.

November, 1961.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Dorking and Horley Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit an annual report for the year 1960, which has been prepared in accordance with Circular 1/61 of the Ministry of Health and with the requirements of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959.

With regard to the vital statistics for the year, which are contained in the first section of the report, a feature was the further increase in the estimated population, which rose from 30,520 in 1959 to 31,470. The birth rate was maintained at a level well above the figure for England and Wales and at the same time the death rate was considerably lower. Other satisfactory features was the absence of any death due to maternal causes, and the continuance of the infant mortality rate at a low level.

Section II contains a brief general description of the health services operating in the district. Section III deals with other services of great importance to the well-being of the community, and contains brief descriptions of the water supply of the district, and of the arrangement for dealing with bodily excreta and with household and trade refuse, and with other miscellaneous matters. Section IV deals with housing and Section V with food. These matters which are mainly under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector, whose report contains details of the work carried out in connection with these important matters.

Section VI is concerned with the incidence of infectious diseases and with their control and prevention. These were marked fully in the incidence of scarlet fever, measles and pneumonia, and increases in the number of notifications received of whooping cough, food poisoning and dysentery. Epidemics of whooping cough in Horley and Newdigate accounted for 57 of the total of 59 cases. Outbreaks of food poisoning and dysentery in a residential children's home in Holmwood accounted for most of the increase in these diseases.

It is a pleasant duty to record the keen interest of the Public Health Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. M. J. Thurston, in the matters which have been brought to its attention, and to thank the Council for its continued support.

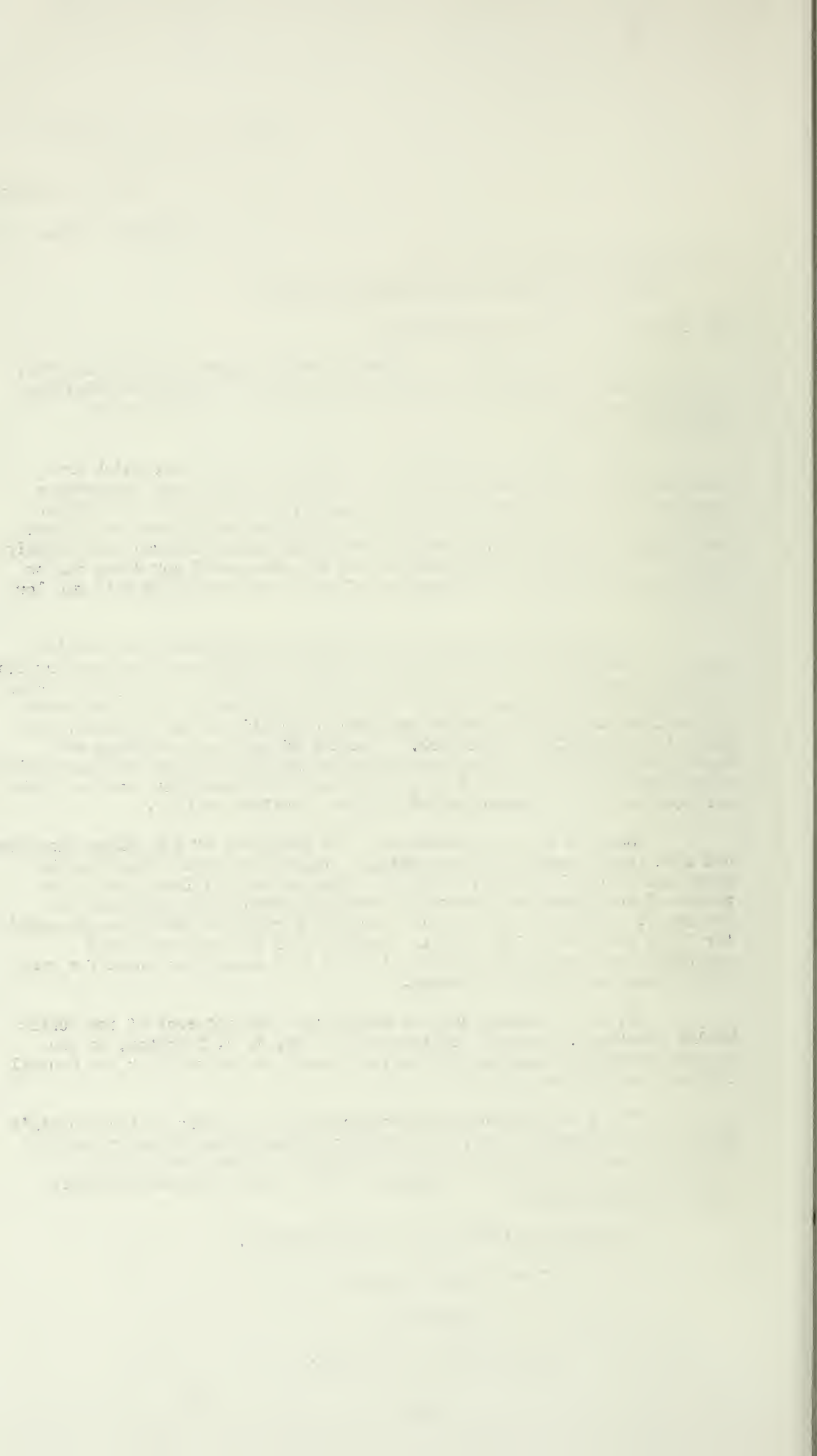
The conscientious work performed by the members of the Council's Public Health Inspector (Mr. E. A. Atkinson) and his staff deserves high commendation. My thanks are due to the Chief Officers of the other departments of the Council's staff for advice and assistance willingly given whenever sought.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE.

Medical Officer of Health.



DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE 1960-1961

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Chairman of the Committee | Mr. M. J. Thurston                                     |
| Vice-Chairman " "         | Mrs. B. Sewill   |
| Members " "               | Mr. W.G.L. Austin, J.P., C.C.<br>(Chairman of Council) |
|                           | Mrs. I. Carr   |
|                           | Mr. T. Bourhill  |
|                           | Mrs. P.J.M. Catterall                                  |
|                           | Mr. C. W. Burgess                                      |
|                           | Mr. V. H. Deuchar                                      |
|                           | Mr. A. Farley  |
|                           | Mr. R.W.M. Gover                                       |
|                           | Mr. B. F. Hunt   |
|                           | Mr. H. Lang  |
|                           | Mrs. G. I. MacLeod                                     |
|                           | Mr. S. B. Morgan                                       |
|                           | Col. T.R.B. Sanders<br>(Vice-Chairman of Council)      |
|                           | Group Capt. F. Whitworth                               |
|                           | Miss E.A.B. Wilding                                    |

Representatives of the Council on

(1) SOUTHERN DIVISIONAL (HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

Mrs. I. Carr  
Mr. B. F. Hunt  
Mr. F.S.C. Sutton  
Miss E.A.B. Wilding

(2) TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

Mr. G. R. Horley (Dorking)  
Mr. B. F. Hunt (Reigate)





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|---------------------------|--|
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| Members " "               | Mr. W.G.L. Austin, J.P., C.C.<br>(Chairman of Council) |
|                           | Mrs. I. Carr   |
|                           | Mr. T. Bourhill  |
|                           | Mrs. P.J.M. Catterall                                  |
|                           | Mr. C. W. Burgess                                      |
|                           | Mr. V. H. Deuchar                                      |
|                           | Mr. A. Farley  |
|                           | Mr. R.W.M. Gover                                       |
|                           | Mr. B. F. Hunt   |
|                           | Mr. H. Lang  |
|                           | Mrs. C. I. MacLeod                                     |
|                           | Mr. S. B. Morgan                                       |
|                           | Col. T.R.B. Sanders<br>(Vice-Chairman of Council)      |
|                           | Group Capt. F. Whitworth                               |
|                           | Miss E.A.B. Wilding                                    |

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Mr. G. R. Horley (Dorking)  
Mr. B. F. Hunt (Reigate)

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON



DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

Cyrus Ive, M.B., (Lond.), M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P., (Lond.), D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Eric A. Atkinson

M.P.H.I.A.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

D.D. Heath  
R.R. Charman

M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.  
M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Medical Officer of Health's Staff

Secretary /Clerk:  
Clerk/Telephonist:

Miss E. E. Nolan  
Mrs. M.E. Joseph (resigned  
May, 1960)

Junior Clerk:

Miss G. F. Skidmore  
Mrs. M. Chalmers (resigned  
December,  
1960)  
Miss B. Brett (appointed  
February, 1961)

Chief Public Health Inspector's Staff

Shorthand Typists:

Miss E. M. Knight  
Miss A. E. Grinstead  
Mr. S. R. Smith

Clerk i/c Cesspool Records:

Public Health Inspector's Assistant

W. J. Woodards

The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical staff act in a similar capacity for the Dorking and Leatherhead Urban Districts, and for the Borough of Epsom and Ewell.

The Chief Public Health Inspector also acts as Housing Officer to the Rural District Council.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR

THE YEAR 1960

1. VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

|                                       |     |     |     |     |     |          |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Area (acres)                          | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 53,943   |
| Population (Census 1951)              | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25,832   |
| Population (estimated mid-year 1960)  |     |     |     | ... | ... | 31,470   |
| Density (persons per acre)            |     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.58     |
| Rateable value at 31st December, 1960 |     |     |     | ... | ... | £553,295 |
| Sum represented by a penny rate       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | £2,280   |

PARISHES COMPRISING THE DISTRICT WITH AREA AND POPULATION (Census 1951)

| Parish     | Population | Area<br>(acres) | No. of<br>occupied<br>dwellings | Persons<br>per<br>acre |
|------------|------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| Abinger    | 1,889      | 7,481           | 549                             | 0.25                   |
| Botchworth | 1,614      | 2,562           | 440                             | 0.63                   |
| Buckland   | 640        | 1,362           | 188                             | 0.47                   |
| Capel      | 2,386      | 5,694           | 718                             | 0.42                   |
| Charlwood  | 2,757      | 6,901           | 760                             | 0.40                   |
| Headley    | 591        | 1,640           | 124                             | 0.36                   |
| Holnwood   | 1,084      | 3,749           | 285                             | 0.29                   |
| Horley     | 11,394     | 7,449           | 3,278                           | 1.53                   |
| Leigh      | 820        | 3,419           | 224                             | 0.24                   |
| Newdigate  | 1,220      | 4,744           | 365                             | 0.26                   |
| Ockley     | 798        | 3,400           | 243                             | 0.23                   |
| Wotton     | 639        | 5,542           | 191                             | 0.12                   |
|            | 25,832     | 53,943          | 7,365                           | 0.53                   |



## Vital Statistics for the Area (cont.)

| <u>Live Births</u>                                     | <u>Total</u> | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> |      |
|--|--------------|-------------|---------------|------|
| Total  | 604          | 321         | 283           |      |
| Legitimate   | 582          | 312         | 270           |      |
| Illegitimate   | 22           | 9           | 13            |      |
| Live birth rate per 1,000 population                   |              |             |               | 19.2 |
| Standardised birth rate                                |              |             |               | 19.2 |
| Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births |              |             |               | 3.6  |

### Still Births

|  |   |   |   |      |
|--|---|---|---|------|
| Total  | 9 | 4 | 5 |      |
| Still birth rate per 1,000 live & still births |   |   |   | 14.7 |

### Deaths

|                                       |     |     |     |     |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Total                                 | 263 | 135 | 128 |     |
| Crude death rate per 1,000 population |     |     |     | 8.4 |
| Standardised death rate               |     |     |     | 8.9 |

### Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age

|   |   |   |   |      |
|---|---|---|---|------|
| Total   | 9 | 5 | 4 |      |
| Legitimate  | 8 | 4 | 4 |      |
| Illegitimate  | 1 | 1 | - |      |
| Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births - total |   |   |   | 14.9 |
| " " " " " " " - legitimate                          |   |   |   | 13.7 |
| " " " " " " " - illegitimate                        |   |   |   | 45.5 |

### Neonatal Mortality

|   |   |     |
|---|---|-----|
| Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age        | 6 |     |
| Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births |   | 9.9 |

### Early Neonatal Mortality

|   |   |     |
|---|---|-----|
| No. of deaths of infants under 1 week of age        | 5 |     |
| Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births |   | 8.3 |

### Perinatal Mortality

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Still births & deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live & still births | 22.8 |
|--|------|

### Maternal Mortality

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Maternal deaths (including abortion)                  | - |
| Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live & still births | - |





## BIRTHS

Live births numbered 604. The crude birth rate for the year was 19.2 and shows no change from 1959. Details such as age and sex distribution affect local birth rates and invalidate comparison with the rates of other populations. To overcome this a comparability factor has been supplied by the Registrar General which, when applied to the crude death rate, gives a figure which may be used for purposes of comparison. For 1960 the factor given was 1.00 and the crude and standardised birth rates were therefore identical.

Twenty-two births were registered as illegitimate. The percentage of illegitimate to legitimate births was 3.6, the corresponding figure for the County of Surrey being 3.9.

Still births numbered 9, giving a rate of 14.7 per 1,000 live and still births compared with the rate of 19.7 for England and Wales.

## DEATHS

Deaths assigned to the area numbered 263, representing a crude death rate of 8.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The total comprised 135 males and 128 females and was 14 less than in 1959.

A comparability factor (1.06) has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death rate for use in comparing the local death rate with those of other areas. The factor makes allowance for the differing age and sex distribution of local populations. Application of the factor to the local rate increased it from 8.4 to 8.9. The rate for England and Wales was 11.5.

Approximately 50% of the deaths took place in hospitals.

Deaths were divided among the parishes in the following numbers: Abinger 12, Betchworth 18, Buckland 4, Capel 36, Charlwood 13, Headley 2, Herley 128, Leigh 4, Newdigate 10, Ockley 17, Holmwood 12 and Wotton 7.

### Causes of Death

The causes of deaths assigned to the district are classified in Table III. Of the total of 263 deaths, diseases of the heart and vascular system (categories 17-21 in Table III) caused 137, malignant diseases (categories 10-14) 53 and diseases of the respiratory system (categories 23-25) 23 deaths.

### Deaths from Road Accidents

Four residents died as a result of injuries received in road accidents in which motor vehicles were involved, compared with two in 1959.

All the accidents occurred locally. In contrast to previous years, no pedal cyclist was killed. One pedestrian was involved - a child of eighteen months: one motor cyclist died of complications following injuries and two motor car occupants, one aged 104 years, died of injuries received in collision with other vehicles.

### Deaths due to other Accidents

These numbered seven and included 4 deaths which were due to complications which followed falls of elderly persons; one due to asphyxiation, one in an elderly person due to gas poisoning and one in a new born infant to injuries received following a precipitate labour.



## Deaths (cont.)

### Suicide

One death, by drowning, was certified as having been caused by suicide.

## INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of children under the age of one year numbered nine, and the infant mortality rate was 14.9 per 1,000 live births. Comparable figures for 1959 were 8 deaths and an infant mortality rate of 13.7. The rate for England and Wales was 21.7.

In Table II the infant mortality rates for the year 1931 onwards are set out. These figures demonstrate the remarkable fall which has occurred in both the national and the local rates. If, however, the deaths of infants under 1 week of age are considered, it is found that the fall is much less marked and unless means are found to prevent death in this group the reduction in the infant mortality rate will not continue much below its present level. To focus attention on the problems presented by still births and deaths in infants under 1 week of age, in other words by mortality in the perinatal period, the two figures are added together and used to calculate the perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births. In 1960 the rate was 22.8. When, from research, more is known of the causes of still births, or prematurity and of congenital defects, it will be possible to consider the measures to be taken to reduce their incidence. Of the nine infant deaths which occurred, five were due to prematurity or congenital defects, one to injury at birth, one to accidental drowning following precipitate labour, one to whooping cough and one to an acute alimentary infection.

### Maternal Mortality

There was no death attributable to maternal causes.

The maternal mortality rate for 1960 for England and Wales was 0.39 per 1,000 live and still births.

## POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of population was 31,470 and showed an increase of 950 on the previous year. Part of this would be due to natural increase, excess of births over deaths being 341. It is assumed that the remainder of the estimated increase was due to immigration to those parts of the district in which new development is taking place, principally in Horley and Salfords.

The population of the district is estimated to have increased by 5,638 since the Census was taken in 1951. Most of this growth has taken place in the Parish of Horley (approximate increase 4,000), with small increases in the Parishes of Abinger, Betchworth and Capel. A decrease in population of approximately 200 occurred in the Parish of Charlwood as a result of the development of Gatwick Airport.

## STATISTICAL TABLES (pages 30 - 36)

Table I includes birth and death rates, with a comparison with the figures for 1959: Table II gives a comparison of birth, death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1931, with the figures for England and Wales for the same period: Table III shows the classification of causes of deaths and Tables IV - IX are concerned with the incidence of infectious diseases.





GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREAHOSPITAL FACILITIES

The Horley and District Cottage Hospital is the only hospital situated in the district. It has a bed complement of 16 and is staffed by the local general practitioners with a panel of consultants whose services can be called upon if necessary.

The Dorking General Hospital and the Redhill County Hospital, together with its branch at Smallfields, provide accommodation for medical, surgical and maternity cases, and it is to these that the majority of patients requiring in-treatment are admitted.

Patients suffering from infectious diseases and requiring treatment in hospital may be admitted to one of a number of hospitals, depending on the accommodation available at the time. During the year cases were admitted to Bletchingley Hospital, Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton and to the Western Fever Hospital, Fulham.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Laboratories available to medical practitioners are provided at the East Surrey Hospital, the Redhill County Hospital, the Dorking General Hospital and St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. Examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases can be referred to either of two Public Health Laboratories of the Medical Research Council, one situated at West Hill House, Epsom and the other at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. These laboratories also undertake bacteriological examinations of samples of water supplies, milk and food, including ice-cream, and biological examinations for tubercle bacilli in milk.

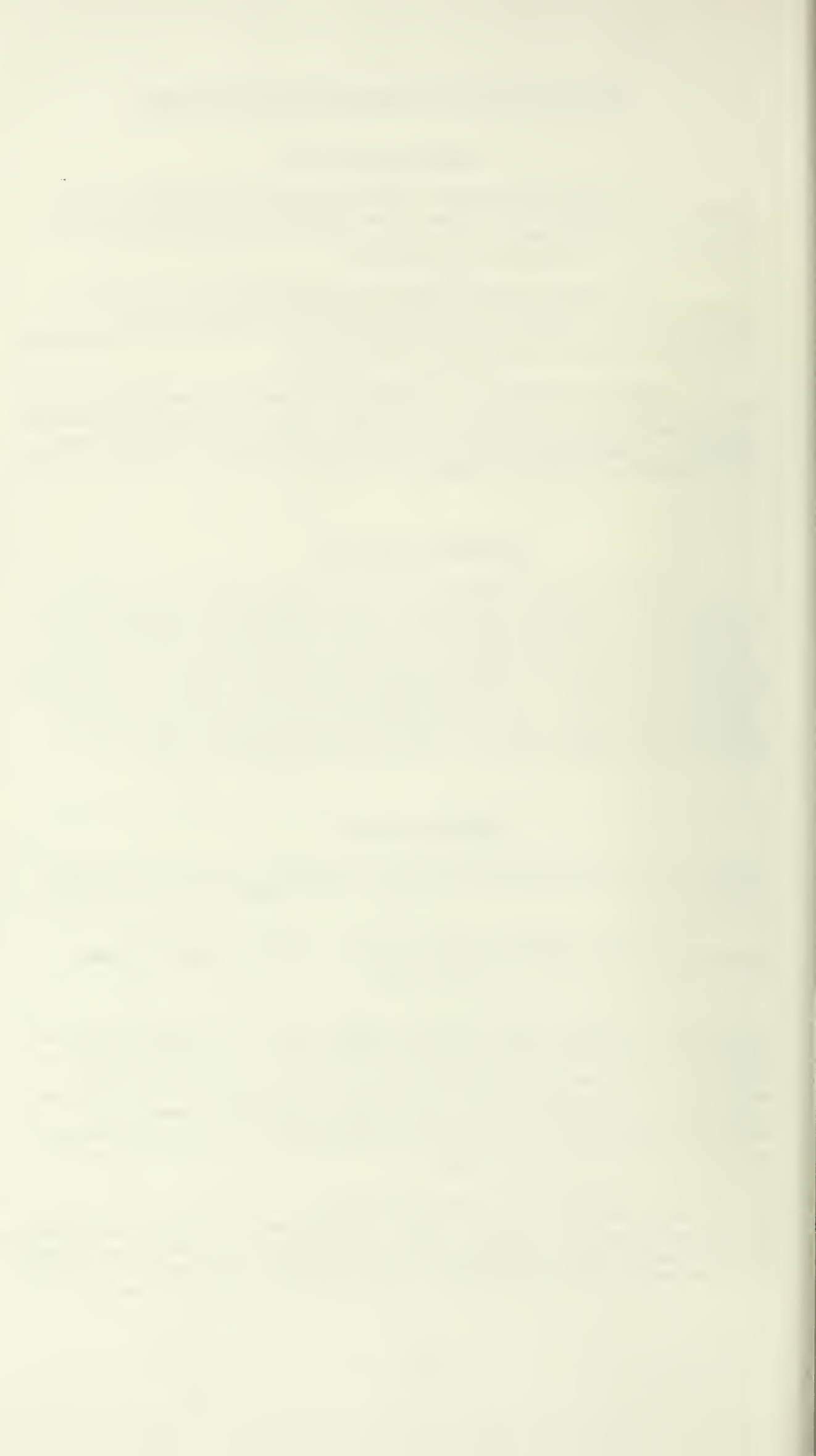
AMBULANCE SERVICE

The public ambulance service is under the control of the Surrey County Council, who have given the following information regarding the use of the service:-

The main ambulance station for the area is at Pendleton Road, Redhill, (telephone number Reigate 4835).

In accidents in the home or elsewhere or in any sudden illness in the streets or public places, any responsible person may call the ambulance to remove the patient (if by telephone, use the local Emergency Calling System). Normal maternity cases will be removed if the applicant can give evidence that a maternity bed has been booked. Maternity cases with serious complications, or where birth is imminent, are not normally removed without the authority of a doctor or certified midwife, who should travel with the patient in the ambulance.

The removal of other cases of illness or accidents are arranged by the hospital concerned or by the medical practitioner in charge of the patient. For private removals, a written request, accompanied by a doctor's certificate, should be made to the County Medical Officer for his consideration. Provided that these requirements are fulfilled, no charge will be made to users.





## FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

Two branches of the Family Planning Association are active in the district. The Dorking Branch of the Association, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. G. H. Woodman, provides a weekly clinic at the Dorking General Hospital, with the consent of the Hospital Management Committee and the Medical Superintendent. The Reigate, Redhill and District Family Planning Association, under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Lady Farrer, provides a similar clinic the Health Centre, Shaws Corner, Reigate. The medical staff is appointed by the Association and is assisted by voluntary workers. The work of the Association is concerned with the teaching of methods of contraception to married persons, with the investigation of cases of sub-fertility, and with the solution of difficulties connected with marriage relationships.

## VENEREAL DISEASES

The Regional Hospital Board is the authority responsible for the administration of matters dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases. Particulars of facilities available are included in the list on page 11.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

Section 47 of the Act of 1948 gave power to local authorities to take steps to deal with persons suffering from chronic illness or infirmity who for one reason or another are not receiving proper care and attention, and who are unable to manage for themselves. As might be expected, the majority of these are old people who, in addition to physical illness, have some loss of mental power sufficient to curtail their reasoning powers, but not serious enough to require their admission to hospitals for mental illness.

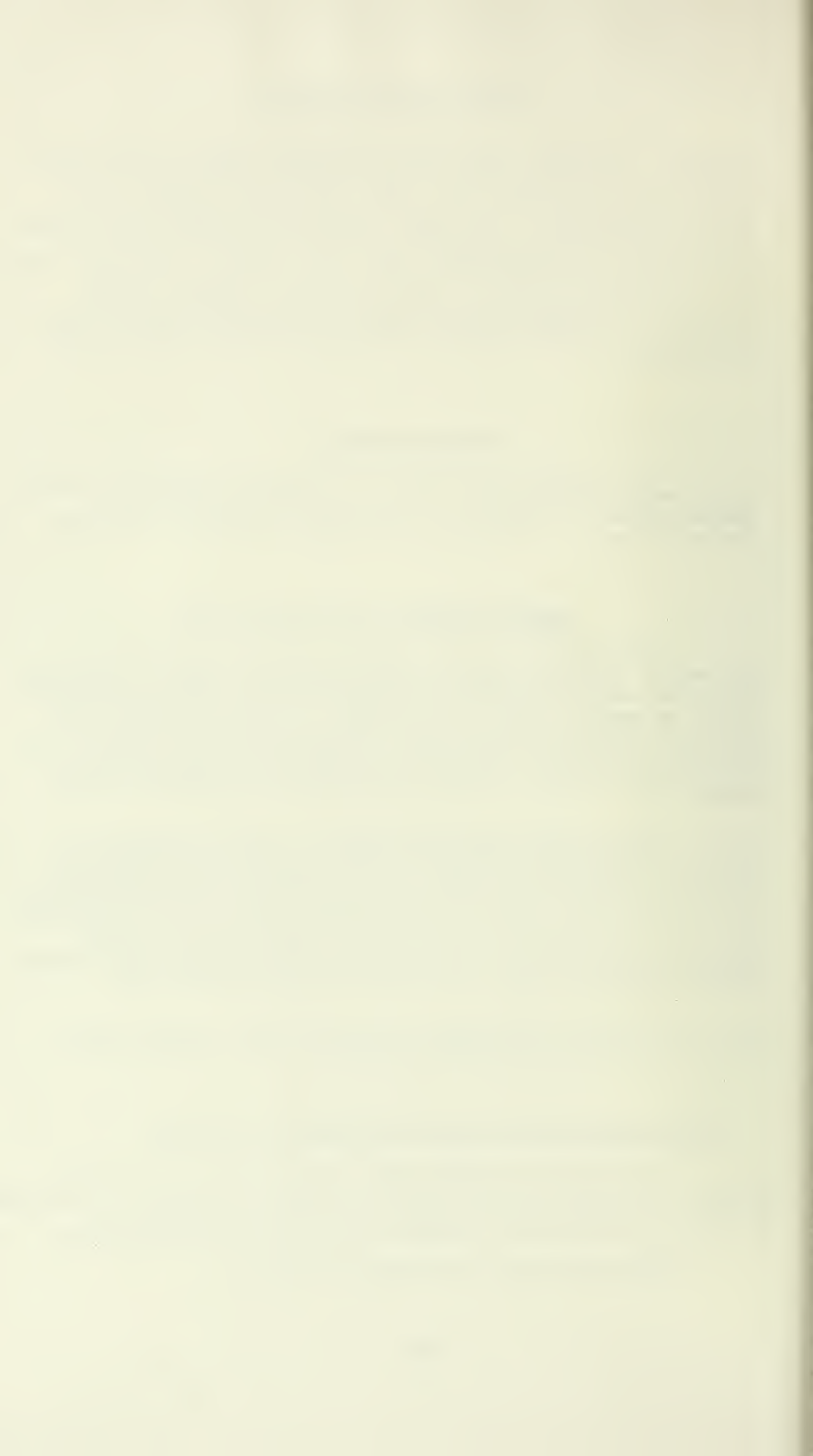
Under the 1948 Act, power was given to the local authority to apply to the Magistrates' Court for an Order to obtain the removal, for a period not exceeding three months, of a person found in such conditions. As the result of experience, it was found that the time taken to comply with the legal requirements of the Act in obtaining an Order for removal was so long that the practical value of the powers given by the Act to local authorities was curtailed. An amending Act, which came into force in 1951, enabled authorities to adopt a more expeditious procedure in cases requiring urgent attention.

No action was taken under this section during the year, though investigation was called for in several cases.

## MOBILE CHEST RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE FOR GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

For the purpose of dealing with cases referred to it by general practitioners, a mobile unit visits Epsley for one hour each week. It was thus possible for any patient having symptoms referable to abnormalities of the lungs to be examined with expedition with a minimum of inconvenience.

Similar facilities were available in Dorking.



## IMMUNISATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus and vaccination against smallpox and poliomyelitis can be obtained from medical practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or on application at the County Council Health Centres. Poliomyelitis vaccination is restricted to persons born in 1921 and after, though treatment is also available to people whose occupation is thought to carry additional risk of infection, and also to expectant mothers.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is available to children of school leaving age, and for all children who have been in close contact with cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

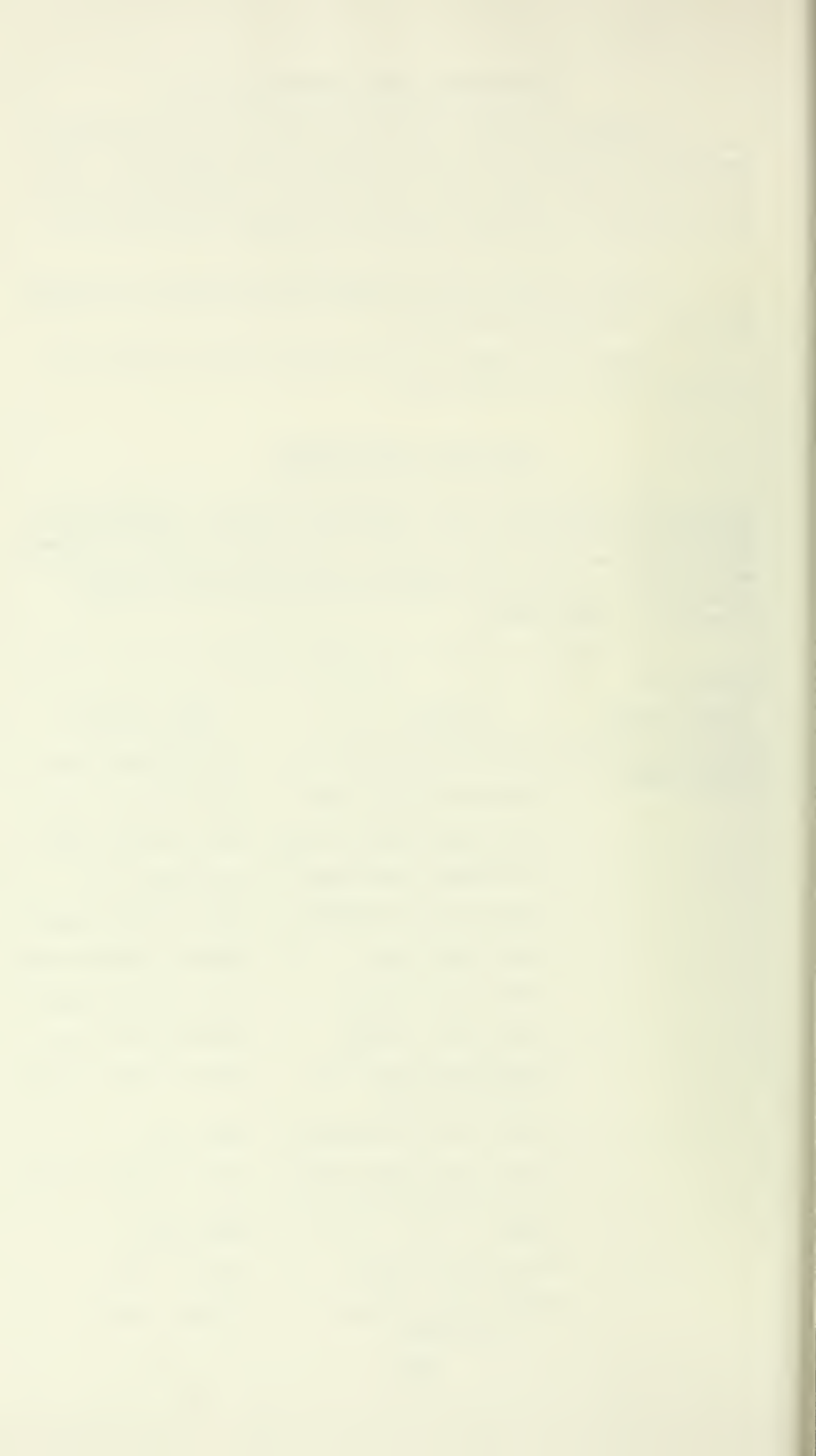
Details of the numbers treated in these various procedures will be found in Section 6 of this report.

## THE PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, immunisation and vaccination, ambulance and domestic help is the responsibility of the Surrey County Council as local health authority. Day-to-day administration has been delegated to the Southern Divisional Health Sub-Committee and its officers, with headquarters at "Caberfeigh", Hatchlands Road, Redhill, (telephone No. Redhill 3206).

For convenience of reference, details of clinics are set out in tabular form.

| <u>Type of Clinic</u>               | <u>Location</u>                              | <u>Time of Session</u>        |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Maternity and Child Welfare Centres | Ewhurst Village Hall                         | 1st & 3rd Fri. 2 p.m.         |
|                                     | Peaslake Old School Room                     | 2nd & 4th Mon. 2 p.m.         |
|                                     | Holly Bush, Holmbury St. Mary                | 2nd & 4th Fri. 2 p.m.         |
|                                     | The Vicarage, Botchworth                     | 1st Tues. 2 p.m.              |
|                                     | Brockham Homes, Brockham                     | 1st & 3rd Fri. 2 p.m.         |
|                                     | Wesley Hall, Capel                           | 2nd & 4th Thurs. 2 p.m.       |
|                                     | Parish Hall, Charlwood                       | 2nd & 4th Wed. 2 p.m.         |
|                                     | Village Hall, Hoadley                        | 2nd & 4th Mon. 2 p.m.         |
|                                     | Congregation School Room, Walton-on-the-Hill | 1st & 3rd Tues. 2 p.m.        |
|                                     | Mansion House, Leatherhead                   | Fri. 2 p.m.                   |
|                                     | Village Hall, North Holmwood                 | 1st & 3rd Thurs. 2 p.m.       |
|                                     | S.C.C. Clinic, 55 Station Rd. Horley         | Wed. 9.30 a.m.<br>Fri. 2 p.m. |
|                                     | Red Cross Hut, Leigh                         | 2nd Mon. 2 p.m.               |
|                                     | Village Hall, Newdigate (Voluntary)          | 3rd Tues. 2 p.m.              |



# Details of Clinics (cont.)

| <u>Type of Clinic</u>               | <u>Location</u>  | <u>Time of Session</u>  |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Maternity and Child Welfare Centres | Village Hall, Ockley   | 1st & 3rd Fri. 2 p.m.   |
|                                     | Parish Hall, Salfords  | 2nd & 4th Thurs. 2 p.m.   |
|                                     | Dene Street, Dorking   | Mon. & Wed. 2 p.m.  |
|                                     | Reading Room Westcott  | 2nd & 4th Mon. 2 p.m.   |
| Ante-natal                          | Dorking General Hospital   | Fri. 9.30 a.m.  |
|                                     | S.C.C. Clinic,<br>55 Station Road, Horley                          | Wed. 2 p.m.   |
|                                     | Redhill County Hospital  | Tues. 1.30 p.m.   |
|                                     | Mansion House, Leatherhead   | Tues. 1.30 p.m.   |
|                                     | Epsom District Hospital  | Mon. & Thurs. 2 p.m.  |
| Dental                              | S.C.C. Clinic,<br>55 Station Road, Horley                          | By Appointment  |
| Remedial Exercises                  | " " "  | " "   |
| Speech Therapy                      | " " "  | " "   |
| Tuberculosis                        | Dorking General Hospital   | Fri. 10 a.m.  |
|                                     | Redhill County Hospital,<br>Earlswood Common,<br>Redhill           | 1st & 3rd Mon. 2 p.m.<br>Wed. 9.30 a.m.   |
|                                     | Epsom District Hospital,<br>Dorking Road, Epsom                    | Tues & Thurs. 2 p.m.<br>3rd Thurs. 5.30 p.m.                                      |
| Family Planning                     | Health Centre Shaws Corner,<br>Reigate                             | Tues. 6 - 7.30 p.m.<br>(except the Tuesday<br>following a bank holiday)           |
|                                     | Dorking General Hospital   | Tues. 6 - 7.30 p.m.<br>(except the Tuesday<br>following bank holiday)             |
|                                     | Epsom District Hospital  | Fri. 7 p.m.   |
| Venereal Diseases                   | Redhill County Hospital  | Males: Mon. 5-7 p.m.  |
|                                     | Royal Surrey County Hospital,<br>Guildford                         | Males: Tues & Fri.<br>5 - 7 p.m.<br>Females: Mon. 2-7 p.m.<br>Thurs. 9.30-11 a.m. |
|                                     | St. Helier Hospital,<br>Carshalton                                 | Males: Mon. 5-7 p.m.<br>Females: Wed. 5-7 p.m.                                    |
|                                     | (And at the Out-Patient<br>Department of many<br>London Hospitals) |   |







## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### WATER SUPPLIES

The East Surrey Water Company provides piped water supplies to ten of the twelve parishes of the rural district, namely, Betchworth, Buckland, Charlwood, Headley, Herley, Newdigate, Leigh, Holmwood, Capel and Ockley. It also supplies the Rammore area of Wotton.

The supply to the parishes of Holmwood, Capel and Ockley is derived from the series of wells sunk into the Folkestone beds on the western outskirts of Dorking. This water is chlorinated but not softened before distribution.

The supply to the remainder of the area is obtained, to a great extent, from deep wells in the chalk of the North Downs, and is softened and chlorinated before distribution. Additional supplies are available from bore holes in the greensand, one of which is situated in the parish of Buckland.

The Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board supply piped water to the parish of Abinger and to the greater part of the parish of Wotton. This water is obtained from deep bore holes in the greensand in Guildford Rural District.

The chemical and bacteriological qualities of the water supplies of both undertakings have remained consistently satisfactory and of a high standard of purity during the year.

Typical results of the examinations of the water supplies by the East Surrey Water Company and by the Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board are as follows (chemical results in parts per million):-

|                                 | East Surrey<br>Water Company | Guildford<br>Water Board |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Colour                          | Normal                       | Faint blue               |
| Taste                           | Nil                          | Normal                   |
| pH                              | 6.9                          | 6.9                      |
| Electric Conductivity           | 350                          | 175                      |
| Chloride as chlorine            | 21                           | 15.5                     |
| Hardness: Total                 | 150                          | 73                       |
| Nitrate Nitrogen                | 6.6                          | 3.0                      |
| Ammoniacal Nitrogen             | Nil                          | Nil                      |
| Albuminoid Nitrogen             | Nil                          | Nil                      |
| Metals: Iron                    | 0.01                         | 0.3                      |
| Copper                          | Nil                          | -                        |
| Lead                            | Nil                          | -                        |
| Zinc                            | Nil                          | 1.2                      |
| Turbidity                       | Less than 5                  | -                        |
| Free Carbon Dioxide             | 34                           | -                        |
| Total Solid Residue             | 225                          | 128                      |
| Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate | 94                           | 47                       |
| Carbonate                       | 94                           | -                        |
| Non-Carbonate                   | 56                           | -                        |
| Permanganate Value              | Nil                          | -                        |
| Residual Chlorine               | 0.12                         | -                        |
| Other metals                    | -                            | none                     |



### EXTENSION OF PIPED WATER SUPPLIES

- (1) After prolonged negotiations a piped water supply has been provided to the Trap Lane area in the parish of Abinger to serve six cottages at a cost of £2,205.
- (2) A request was received for a contribution towards the extension of the water main in Weare Street, Ockley to serve two dwellings, but this matter had not been concluded at the end of the year.
- (3) Water shortage made itself evident in 1960 in the Pecks Brook Lane, Perrylands area in the parish of Horley. This is an area in which difficulties have not previously been encountered, and the Council gave careful consideration to the question of extending the water main to serve this area. Unfortunately, some of the dwellings in this area are constructed of short-lived materials, and in view of the general planning policy which restricts the construction of new houses in a greenbelt area it is doubtful whether the Council will sponsor a scheme of water main extension in this area.
- (4) No further progress was made during the year in connection with extension of the water main to serve parts of the parish of Abinger, and the Leith Hill area, mention of which was made in my Report for 1959, on page 13.

### PREMISES WITHOUT A PIPED WATER SUPPLY

The number of occupied houses without a piped water supply within reasonable distance, is as follows:-

|            | Wells | Springs | No Supply | Total |
|------------|-------|---------|-----------|-------|
| Abinger    | 61    | 7       | -         | 68    |
| Betchworth | 1     | -       | -         | 1     |
| Buckland   | -     | -       | -         | -     |
| Capel      | -     | 3       | 9         | 12    |
| Charlwood  | 1     | -       | -         | 1     |
| Headley    | -     | -       | -         | -     |
| Horley     | 1     | -       | -         | 1     |
| Holmwood   | -     | 14      | -         | 14    |
| Leigh      | -     | -       | -         | -     |
| Newdigate  | 8     | -       | -         | 8     |
| Ockley     | 3     | -       | -         | 3     |
| Wotton     | -     | 47      | -         | 47    |
| TOTAL      | 75    | 71      | 9         | 155   |

A considerable proportion of the wells and springs are unreliable in either quality or quantity, and in some cases in both.

### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Briefly the sewerage systems which exist in seven of the twelve parishes are as follows:-





## Drainage and Sewerage (cont.)

### Abinger

The sewerage of the hamlet of Forest Green in the parish of Abinger was completed in the year and the new sewage disposal plant brought into operation. This disposal plant consists of a settling chamber, filters and sludge beds, and has been designed to deal with an estimated population of 1,959.

By the end of 1960 thirty-four properties had been connected to the new sewers.

### Betchworth

A proportion of the parish has been sewered by a gravitational system discharging to a pumping station in the Wonham Lane whence the sewage is lifted to the sewer of the Dorking Urban District Council for treatment by that authority. Apart from the development of a new housing estate at Strood Green there has been no major change in the sewerage of the parish.

### Buckland

Following reports of the unsatisfactory nature of the sewage disposal arrangements at Tranquil Dale, Buckland, an enquiry was made of the Dorking Urban District Council whether, subject to formal agreement, that authority was not in a position to receive and treat any further sewage at their Pixham Lane Works. By December, 1958 it appeared likely that a satisfactory arrangement would be possible. The question of laying a new sewer from Tranquil Dale to Betchworth at an estimated cost of £8,000 was, therefore, brought into the priority scheme but, unfortunately, no progress was made in 1960.

### Capel

The parish of Capel has a small system of sewerage serving the built-up area of the village and Beare Green. The sewers discharge gravitationally to a treatment plant comprising settlement tanks, pumping plant and four filter beds. Some proportion of the sewage after settlement is treated by broad irrigation.

Since 1950 the sewers have been extended to serve the White Hart Estate and the Misbrooks Green areas, and the new Council estate at Bennetts Wood.

### Charlwood

A comprehensive system serves the entire villate and discharges via two pumping stations to the Horley Sewage Works. This work was completed in 1957 at an approximate cost of £130,000. By 31st December, 1960, four hundred and twenty-six properties had been connected to the sewer.

### Holmwood

The condition of the Holmwood Sewage Disposal Works and the necessity for a new Disposal Works at Broad Lane, Newdigate, was outlined in full in my Report for 1959, but here again little progress was possible during 1960. The question of adequate sewage disposal for the Holmwood area is now one of urgent priority since the existing works at Holmwood have proved to be completely incapable of dealing with the flow. It is to be hoped, and indeed I would urge upon the Council, that every effort be made to bring the new Sewage Works at Newdigate into fruition at the earliest opportunity.





## Drainage and Sewerage (cont.)

### Horley

The parish of Horley is served by a comprehensive scheme of sewerage discharging to a modern treatment plant in Lee Street, Horley. The system is a separate one, and deals with foul drainage only as distinct from a combined system which caters for both foul and surface water sewage in the same pipe.

The treatment plant consists of automatic electric pumps, settling tanks, rotary sprinkler, humus tank and sludge-drying beds and was designed to deal with a dry weather flow of 370,000 gallons per day. Since 1950 there have been extensions of the sewers to serve properties in Meath Green Lane, and in Smallfields Road. In addition many lengths of new sewers have been provided in connection with the development of new estates. One hundred and four new properties were connected to sewers in 1960.

In addition to the residential development in Horley and the increasing volume of sewage received from Charlwood, extra demands on the capacity of the works have been made as the result of the expansion of the industrial area at Salfords, and by the reconstruction of Gatwick Airport. The works now receive an average dry weather flow of over 800,000 gallons, which is twice the amount for which they were designed. Plans for the enlargement of the Horley Sewage Works at an estimated cost of £148,460 were put into operation in August, 1960, and by the end of the year the work was well in hand.

### Ockley

The parish of Ockley is served by two small disposal works consisting of screening chambers, settling tanks, filters, syphoning chambers and humus tanks which have functioned satisfactorily.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE GENERALLY

There are several areas in the rural district where small schemes of main drainage are not only an urgent necessity so far as public health is concerned, but are also much needed to effect economies in the cesspool emptying service scheme. Areas which occur to my mind are Wealdview Cottages in the parish of Capel, the hamlet of Ironsbottom, New House Lane in the parish of Horley and Lowfield Heath area in the parish of Charlwood. These are relatively small schemes which could well be implemented without further delay, and it is hoped that these schemes will receive the necessary impetus in the near future.

### CESSPOOL EMPTYING

The Council has continued its undertaking to empty cesspools six times a year, or to remove the equivalent of twelve loads if the capacity of the cesspool is less than 1,500 gallons, without additional charge. The rising cost of this service made it necessary for some revision in the charges for additional emptyings, the new scale being as follows:-



Cesspool Emptying (cont.)

| Quantity removed | Charge | Quantity removed  | Charge  |
|------------------|--------|-------------------|---------|
| Up to 750 gals.  | 13.0d. | 5001 - 5250 gals. | 91.0d.  |
| 751 - 1000 "     | 17.6d. | 5251 - 6000 "     | 105.0d. |
| 1001 - 1500 "    | 26.0d. | 6001 - 6750 "     | 117.0d. |
| 1501 - 2000 "    | 35.0d. | 6751 - 7000 "     | 122.6d. |
| 2001 - 2250 "    | 39.0d. | 7001 - 7500 "     | 130.0d. |
| 2251 - 3000 "    | 52.6d. | 7501 - 8000 "     | 140.0d. |
| 3001 - 3750 "    | 65.6d. | 8001 - 8250 "     | 143.0d. |
| 3751 - 4000 "    | 70.0d. | 8251 - 9000 "     | 157.6d. |
| 4001 - 4500 "    | 78.0d. | 9001 - 9750 "     | 169.0d. |
| 4501 - 5000 "    | 87.6d. | 9751 - 10000 "    | 175.0d. |

Disposal is by tipping, most of which can only be described as crude, but at Stanhill, Charlwood, treatment by broad irrigation is carried out, and at Parkhurst Corner, Abinger, by settlement and filtration. However, the disposal of cesspool contents leaves much to be desired and the provision of special facilities at new sewage disposal works is still awaited. There is little doubt that at an early date the Council will have to give serious consideration to the disposal of cesspool contents as the condition of the crude tips cannot be ignored for much longer.

The actual work carried out in 1960 was as follows:-

| Parish     | No of Cesspools<br>1960 |              | No. of<br>Emptyings | Total<br>Loads<br>Removed                | Average<br>No. of<br>Empty-<br>ings per<br>cesspool | Average<br>No. of<br>loads<br>per<br>Empty-<br>ing |
|------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--|---|--|
|            | Known                   | Emp-<br>tied |                     |  |   |  |
| ABINGER    | 285(309)                | 231(221)     | 1405(1540)          | 1899(2080)                               | 4.9(4.9)  | 1.3(1.3)   |
| BETCHWORTH | 96 (98)                 | 76 (79)      | 348 (301)           | 607(509 $\frac{3}{4}$ )                  | 3.6(3.1)  | 1.7(1.6)   |
| BUCKLAND   | 127(124)                | 91(104)      | 401 (307)           | 706 $\frac{1}{2}$ (618 $\frac{1}{4}$ )   | 3.2(2.4)  | 1.8(2.0)   |
| CAPEL      | 132(127)                | 93(122)      | 396 (328)           | 565 (466)                                | 3.0(2.5)  | 1.5(1.4)   |
| CHARLWOOD  | 357(394)                | 219(302)     | 1618(1472)          | 2502 $\frac{1}{4}$ (2041 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) | 4.5(3.7)  | 1.5(1.4)   |
| HEADLEY    | 72 (69)                 | 65(52)       | 387 (254)           | 718(547 $\frac{3}{4}$ )                  | 5.1(3.7)  | 1.9(2.1)   |
| HOLMWOOD   | 47 (45)                 | 31(36)       | 100(103)            | 158 $\frac{3}{4}$ (188)                  | 2.1(2.3)  | 1.5(1.8)   |
| HORLEY     | 352(357)                | 325(338)     | 1547(1505)          | 2450 $\frac{1}{4}$ (2387)                | 4.4(4.2)  | 1.6(1.5)   |
| LEIGH      | 178(176)                | 134(161)     | 699(519)            | 1370(1183 $\frac{1}{4}$ )                | 3.9(2.9)  | 1.9(2.3)   |
| NEWDIGATE  | 262(254)                | 241(222)     | 1083(968)           | 1695 $\frac{1}{4}$ (1474 $\frac{3}{4}$ ) | 4.1(3.8)  | 1.6(1.5)   |
| OCKLEY     | 92(92)                  | 58(64)       | 205(221)            | 283(365 $\frac{3}{4}$ )                  | 2.3(2.4)  | 1.3(1.6)   |
| WOTTON     | 72(71)                  | 58(58)       | 258(197)            | 357 $\frac{3}{4}$ (362)                  | 3.6(2.7)  | 1.4(1.8)   |

Note: Figures in brackets indicate emptyings for 1959.





### Cesspool Emptying Vehicles

|               | Number  | Make   | Capacity      | Date Acquired   |
|---------------|---------|--------|---------------|-----------------|
| <u>CAPEL</u>  | MPH 488 | Dennis | 750 gallons   | November, 1948  |
|               | KPR 760 | Dennis | 750 "         | June, 1945      |
|               | CPD 508 | Dennis | 1,000 "       | January, 1957   |
|               | MPB 852 | Dennis | 1,000 "       | November, 1959  |
| <u>HORLEY</u> | YPC 15  | Dennis | 1,000 gallons | October, 1955   |
|               | JPH 20  | Dennis | 1,000 "       | March, 1959     |
|               | OPC 510 | Dennis | 750 "         | May, 1950       |
|               | KPA 963 | Dennis | 750 "         | September, 1945 |

The cost of this service in the financial year ended 31st March, 1960, amounted to approximately £16,745 which necessitated the levying of a general rate of 7.856d in the £.

### PAIL CLOSETS

During the year the Council implemented a scheme of cleansing bucket lavatories situated in various parts of the rural district and, as a result some 175 buckets are emptied by contract weekly.

From the many messages and letters received there is no doubt that this service, which was long overdue, is very much appreciated, particularly by elderly persons.

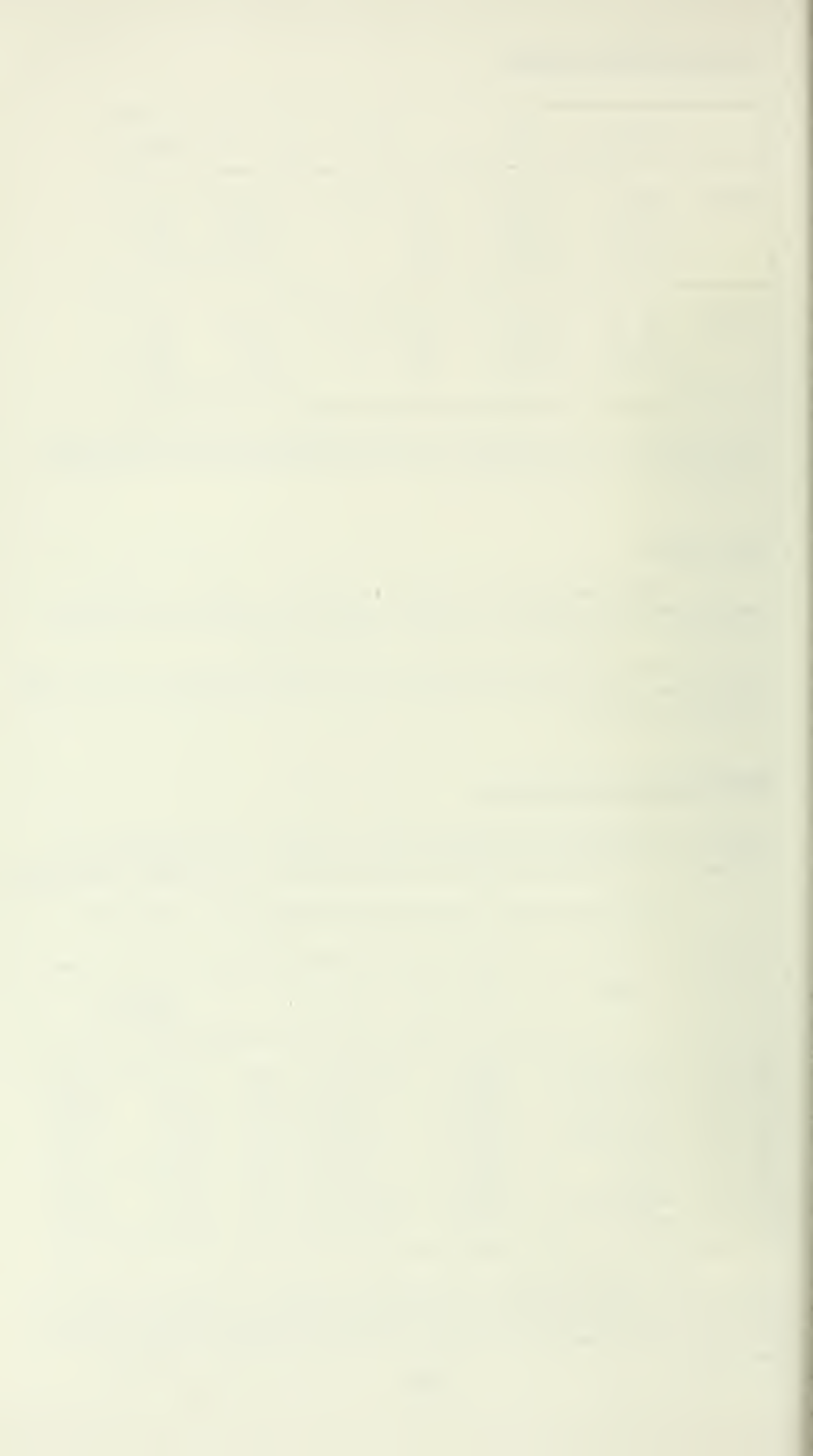
### REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The service of refuse collection and disposal is administered on behalf of the Council by the Engineer and Surveyor. The frequency of collection in Horley and Holmwood is weekly and in other parishes fortnightly.

The refuse vehicles engaged in this service are as follows:-

| No.     | Type         | Make    | Capacity        | Date of Acquisition |
|---------|--------------|---------|-----------------|---------------------|
| MPK 251 | Side Loader  | Dennis  | 10/12 yds. cub. | December, 1948      |
| NPE 77  | Side Loader  | Dennis  | 10/12 yds. cub. | July, 1949          |
| OPB 650 | Side Loader  | Bedford | 14 yds. cub.    | April, 1950         |
| OPE 109 | Side Loader  | Dennis  | 10/12 yds. cub. | May, 1950           |
| SPL 156 | Compressore  | Bedford | 18 yds. cub.    | April, 1953         |
| BPJ 49  | Paxit I      | Dennis  | 18 yds. cub.    | October, 1956       |
| FPK 201 | Paxit II     | Dennis  | 18/24 yds. cub. | June, 1958          |
| JPK 645 | Barrier Ldr. | Dennis  | 16/18 yds. cub. | May, 1959           |
| NPC 40  | Paxit II     | Dennis  | 18/24 yds. cub. | February, 1960      |

The administration of this service in a rural district in which development is taking place is a matter of complexity. Not only is the rate of development difficult to forecast but it is a difficult matter to determine with accuracy the point at which new vehicles and crews should be recruited.





The disposal of refuse is either by tipping in a controlled pit operated by Dorking Urban District Council or by incineration in the destructor of the Reigate Corporation.

The problem of refuse disposal now being experienced by some metropolitan authorities had its impact in the district during the year when a proposal was made to utilise 11 acres of sand excavation in the parish of Buckland for the controlled tipping of refuse from the Boroughs of Mitcham, Sutton and Cheam. Formal planning approval has been granted by the Planning Authority, subject to certain conditions, and the Rural District Council, in conjunction with the Surrey County Council, has granted permission under the provisions of the Surrey County Council Act. The actual tipping commenced in September, 1960, and the operation of the tip has been carried out smoothly, and without any unforeseen difficulties.

### SWIMMING POOLS

There are two open air swimming pools in the rural district to which the public is, or has been, admitted.

(1) The Wagon Shed, Brighton Road, Horley.

It is provided with a plant for constant filtration, chlorination and aeration. Four samples of water were taken during the year and were satisfactory.

(2) Beare Green Country Club, Beare Green.

This open air pool has not been used for over three years and is, together with the filtration plant, now undergoing re-conditioning. The original plant consisted of sand filtration under pressure, chlorination and aeration. It is filled from the mains of the East Surrey Water Company.

### MORTUARY FACILITIES

The following arrangements are in force in the rural district with regard to the provision of mortuary services:-

#### Parishes of Horley and Charlwood

By arrangement with the Redhill Hospital Management Committee the mortuary and post-mortem room at the Redhill County Hospital is used as required. Sixteen bodies were removed for examination on the instructions of H.M. Coroner from premises in the parishes of Horley and Charlwood.

#### Other Parishes

Preliminary discussions have commenced with representatives of the Authorities of Leatherhead, Epsom and Ewell and Banstead, together with the Earlswood Management Board for the construction of a new mortuary at the Epsom General Hospital.

In the meantime use has been made of the facilities provided by the Leatherhead Urban District Council, and when that mortuary is not available the mortuary at Epsom has been used. Ten bodies were so dealt with in 1960, and were admitted from the following parishes:-



Mortuary Facilities (cont.)

(1) To Leatherhead

|          |   |           |   |
|----------|---|-----------|---|
| Abinger  | 1 | Newdigato | 1 |
| Capel    | 3 | Ockley    | 1 |
| Holnwood | 2 | Wotton    | 1 |

(2) To Epsom

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| Ockley | 1 |
|--------|---|

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

Factories Act, 1937

A Return, in substantially the same form as follows, has in previous years been made direct to the Minister of Labour, but included in the Annual Report for information. Circular 1/60 removes the obligation to make the return to the Minister and requires that it shall be included in the Annual Report and copies of that Report sent to the Factory Inspector for the district concerned.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provision as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

| Premises   | Number on Register | Number of Inspections | Written Notices | Occupiers Prosecuted |
|--|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| (1)  | (2)                | (3)                   | (4)             | (5)                  |
| (i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority                   | —                  | 3                     | —               | —                    |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority                | 84                 | 6                     | —               | —                    |
| (iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) | —                  | —                     | —               | —                    |
| TOTAL  | 84                 | 9                     | —               | —                    |

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found  
(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more cases).



# Factories and Workshops (cont.)

| Particulars<br><br>(1)   | Number of cases in which defects were found |                     |                          |                          | Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted<br><br>(6) |
|--|---|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
|  | Found<br><br>(2)                            | Remedied<br><br>(3) | Referred                 |                          |  |
|  |   |                     | to H.M. Inspector<br>(4) | by H.M. Inspector<br>(5) |  |
| Want of cleanliness (S.1)  | —   | —                   | —                        | —                        | —  |
| Overcrowding (S.2)   | —   | —                   | —                        | —                        | —  |
| Unreasonable temperature (S.3)   | —   | —                   | —                        | —                        | —  |
| Inadequate ventilation (S.4)   | —   | —                   | —                        | —                        | —  |
| Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)   | —   | —                   | —                        | —                        | —  |
| Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)  | —   | —                   | —                        | —                        | —  |
| (a) Unstifficient  | —   | —                   | —                        | —                        | —  |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective  | —   | —                   | —                        | —                        | —  |
| (c) Not separate for sexes   | —   | —                   | —                        | —                        | —  |
| Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out work) | —   | —                   | —                        | —                        | —  |
| TOTAL  | —   | —                   | —                        | —                        | —  |

## Outworkers

By S.110 of the Factories Act, 1937, an employer who sends work of certain prescribed classes to workers to be dealt with in their own homes is required to send a list of such works to the Council in February and August of each year, and failure to do so involves a penalty upon conviction.

The 93 premises on the Register of Factories on the 31st December, 1960, were as follows:-

|  | Non-Mechanical<br>Power | Mechanical<br>Power |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Agricultural Engineers                 | —                       | 3                   |
| Aircraft Servicing Repairs             | —                       | 10                  |
| Bakers                                 | —                       | 2                   |
| Ball Bearing Manufacturers             | —                       | 1                   |
| Boot and Shoe Repairers                | —                       | 1                   |
| Brickworks                             | —                       | 5                   |
| Builders' Workshops                    | —                       | 2                   |
| Cycle Repairers                        | —                       | 1                   |
| Drawing Office Equipment Manufacturers | —                       | 1                   |
| Electrical Engineers                   | —                       | 4                   |
| Engineers                              | —                       | 6                   |
| Engineering - Light                    | —                       | 3                   |
| Explosive Manufacturers                | —                       | —                   |
| Carried forward                        | —                       | 40                  |





Factories and Workshops (cont.)

|                                   | <u>Non-Mechanical<br/>Power</u> | <u>Mechanical<br/>Power</u> |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Brought Forward                   | —                               | 40                          |
| Line Works                        | —                               | 1                           |
| Fine Art Stationery Manufacturers | —                               | 1                           |
| Food Manufacturers                | —                               | 1                           |
| Furniture Repairs                 | —                               | 1                           |
| Garages and Motor Engineers       | —                               | 17                          |
| Instrument Makers                 | —                               | 1                           |
| Laundries                         | —                               | 2                           |
| Lawn Mower Repairers              | —                               | 1                           |
| Motor Vehicles Repairers          | —                               | 2                           |
| Plastic Manufacturers             | —                               | 2                           |
| Portable Building Makers          | —                               | 3                           |
| Printers                          | —                               | 3                           |
| Radio and Television Engineers    | —                               | 1                           |
| Research Laboratories             | —                               | 1                           |
| Rubber Tyre Processing            | —                               | 1                           |
| Sand and Silica Works             | —                               | 1                           |
| Sawyers                           | —                               | 1                           |
| Sheet Metal Works                 | —                               | 1                           |
| Tailors                           | 2                               | —                           |
| Tape Recorder Assembly            | —                               | 1                           |
| Tool Makers                       | —                               | 1                           |
| Undertakers                       | 3                               | —                           |
| Valet and Dry Cleaners            | —                               | 1                           |
| Watch Repairers                   | <u>4</u>                        | <u>—</u>                    |
|                                   | 9                               | 84                          |



HOUSING

Returns relating to the demolition, closing and repair of houses under the Housing and Public Health Acts are now submitted quarterly to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. An abridged summary of which, for the year, is set out below:-

|        |   |       |
|--------|---|-------|
| 1.     | <u>Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year</u>  |       |
| (a)    | Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts.)  | 516   |
|        | (This figure includes premises inspected in connection with Improvement Grant applications.)  |       |
| (b)    | Number of inspections made for the purpose  | 1,358 |
| 2.     | Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.             | Nil   |
| 3.     | Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation                                    | 7     |
| 4.     | Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 41    |
| 1.     | <u>Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.</u>   |       |
|        | Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officer                                  | 42    |
| 11.    | <u>Action under Statutory Powers during the year</u>  |       |
| (a)    | <u>Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957</u>   |       |
| 1.     | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs   | 6     |
| 2.     | Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices   |       |
| (a)    | By owners   | 5     |
| (b)    | By local authority in default of owners   | 3     |
| 111.   | <u>Proceedings under Public Health Acts</u>   |       |
| (b) 1. | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring to be remedied  | 2     |
| 2.     | Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices  |       |
| (a)    | By owners   | 5     |
| (b)    | By local authority in default of owners   |       |



Housing (cont.)

(c) Proceedings under Section 17  
of the Housing Act, 1957

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 4 |
| 2. | Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders    | - |

(d) Proceedings under Section 18  
of the Housing Act, 1957

- |    |   |     |
|----|---|-----|
| 1. | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made  | 1   |
| 2. | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit        | Nil |
| 3. | Number of houses in respect of which undertakings were received that the premises would not be re-occupied until made reasonably fit for human habitation | 6   |
| 4. | Number of undertakings cancelled the premises having been rendered fit for human habitation   | Nil |

Additional information relating to the work of the Public Health Department in respect of housing conditions is to be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.



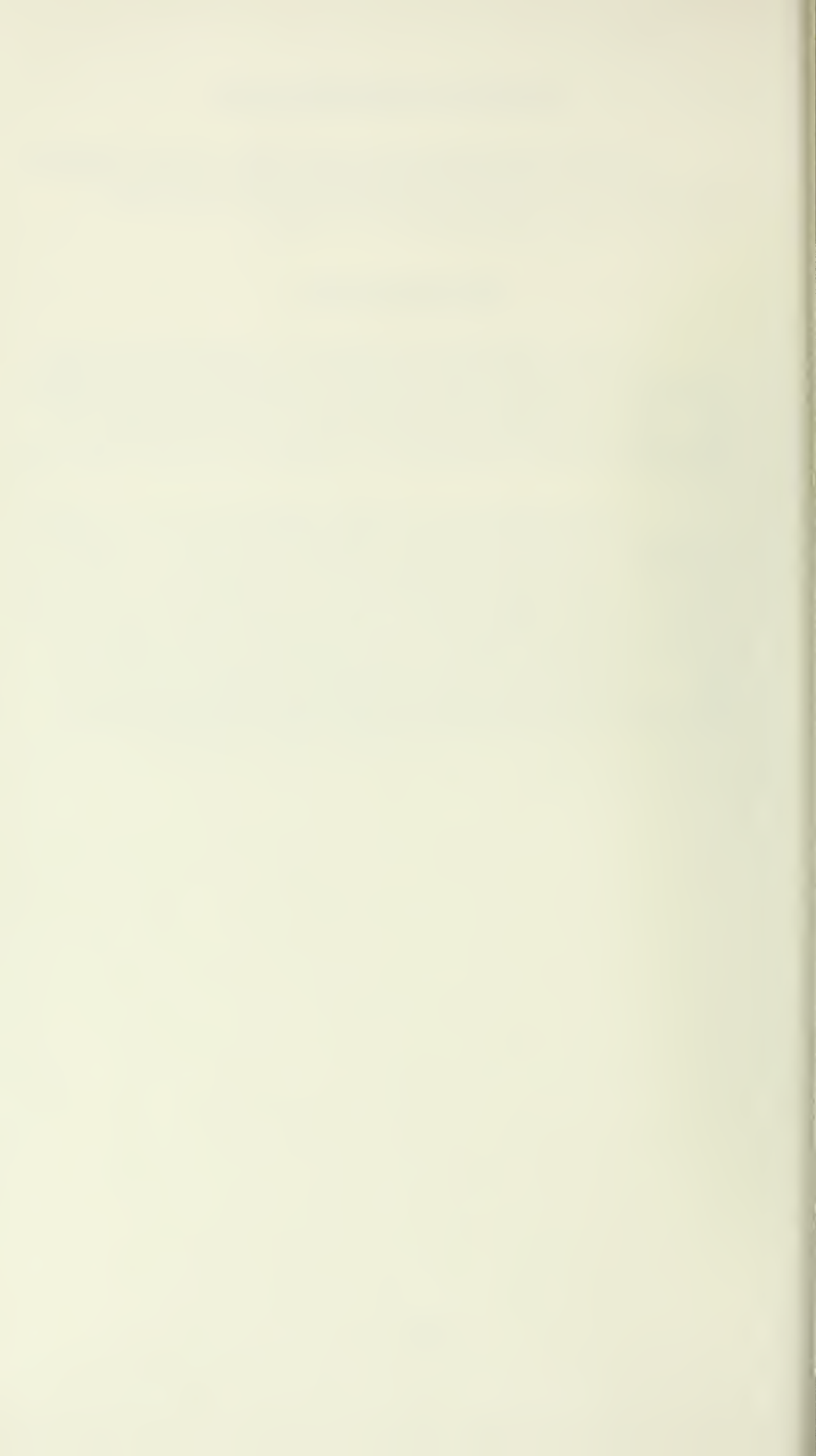


The Chief Public Health Inspector's report contains information on the work done in connection with the inspection of premises used in the preparation of food, with the inspection of food and with the supervision of the storage and sale of ice-cream.

#### ADULTERATION OF FOOD

The Surrey County Council continued to administer the sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1958, dealing with the adulteration of food. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information that a total of 84 samples for analysis were taken in this district in 1960. Of these 67 were of milk, 5 of sausages and the remainder of miscellaneous articles of foodstuffs. One sample of milk was found to be below standard.

Information was also given that within that part of the County in which the County Council acts as Food and Drugs Authority a total of 754 samples were taken for analysis, including 597 of milk. Thirty-seven samples were found to be adulterated or irregular, 20 of these being of milk and 2 of cooked and prepared meat. Legal proceedings were instituted against a dairy farmer for selling milk deficient in milk fat. On conviction, he was fined £10 with three guineas costs. Legal proceedings instituted against a firm of grocers for selling Casserole Meat as Stewed Steak resulted, on conviction, in a fine of £5 with £2 costs. Legal proceedings were also instituted against a firm of manufacturers for selling milk chocolate substitute as milk chocolate. On conviction a fine of £21 with 10 guineas costs was imposed.



Included in Table I are the incidence and death rates of various infectious diseases. These are expressed per 1,000 population with the exception of the rate for puerperal pyrexia which is estimated per 1,000 live and still births. Figures for 1959 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1960, classified according to age and sex. Table V shows the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases in each of the twelve parishes.

#### SMALLPOX

No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

#### Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year notifications were received from medical practitioners of 381 primary vaccinations and 199 re-vaccinations which had been performed by them. Of the Primary vaccinations 199 related to children under the age of one year, equivalent to 49.5% of the number of births registered in the district during the year. The comparable figure for 1959 was 48%, and for England and Wales in the same year 44.5%.

#### SCARLET FEVER

Twenty-eight cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, compared with 48 in the previous year. Four cases were admitted to hospital, either for treatment or because of poor facilities for isolation at home.

#### DIPHTHERIA

For the twelfth year in succession no case of diphtheria was notified in the Rural District.

Reference to Table VI indicates the decline which has taken place in the incidence of this disease.

#### Immunisation against Diphtheria

The aim is for every child to receive a primary treatment in its first year of life with reinforcing treatment every 3 to 4 years up to the end of school life. It is not claimed, even with such treatment that absolute immunisation will be attained by every child, but there is clear evidence that the risk of an untreated child contracting diphtheria is four times as great as that of an immunised child, and that the risk of death is nearly thirty times as great.

Although no case of diphtheria has been notified in Dorking and Horley Rural District for twelve years, there has been, during the past two years, an increase in the incidence of this disease in several parts of the country, including the London area. Immunisation against diphtheria therefore retains its importance in the immunisation programme which now includes smallpox, against which vaccination is desirable in the first year of life, whooping cough, which is often most severe and dangerous in young infants and, therefore, treatment should be concluded as early as possible;



## Diphtheria Immunisation (cont.)

poliomyelitis, which is at its commonest, it not at its severest, in the early years, and therefore must be included in the immunisation programme at this stage. Tetanus, although a rare disease, requires consideration before the end of the first year.

Fortunately it is frequently possible to combined the treatment against diphtheria and tetanus in one series of injections, and sometimes to add whooping cough. If this can be arranged with the doctor giving the treatment, it certainly eases the burden on the mother and is not so trying to the patience of the child.

Treatment can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or from clinics arranged by the local health authority, those being held at regular intervals at all Infant Welfare Centres, serving the district, of which details are set out on pages 10 and 11. These arrangements are intended primarily for infants and others under school age. Clinics in schools are arranged as required by the Divisional Medical Officer for pupils requiring treatment.

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 496 children had received primary treatment and 464 children reinforcing treatment. The following figures show how the facilities for treatment have been used.

|                                  | <u>Primary Treatment</u> | <u>Reinforcing Doses</u> |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Treated at Clinics and Schools   | 207                      | 400                      |
| Treated by General Practitioners | <u>289</u>               | <u>64</u>                |
|                                  | <u>496</u>               | <u>464</u>               |

At the end of the year it was estimated that 49% of children under the age of 15 years had been immunised within the past 5 years and were, with reasonable certainty, in an effective state of immunity. A further 28% had received their last treatment more than 5 years ago, and in this group some waning of immunity may have occurred.

## WHOOPING COUGH

Fifty-nine cases of whooping cough were notified compared with 9 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 1.87 per 1,000 population.

## Immunisation against Whooping Cough

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 456 children had received treatment. In 450 the primary treatment was combined with diphtheria immunisation, and in 435 of these immunisation against tetanus was also included.

## MEASLES

Eighteen cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 731 in 1959. No death from the disease was recorded.





## POLIOMYELITIS

For the third year in succession no case of poliomyelitis was notified.

### Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Vaccination against poliomyelitis must now take first place in the means of prevention of this disease. It is too early yet to know how effective the vaccine at present in use will be, and it will be a few years before a complete picture can be obtained of the efficiency and duration of its protective powers. In spite of this, and taking into consideration the malignant nature of the disease and the ineffectiveness of other methods of controlling it, everyone eligible to apply for treatment should do so at the earliest opportunity. The upper age limit has been extended to 40 years of age. Expectant mothers, members of health, hospital and nursing services and travellers abroad can apply for the treatment whatever their age.

I am indebted to Dr. T. H. Bingham, Divisional Medical Officer, Southern Division of the Surrey County Council, for the following information relating to vaccination against poliomyelitis of residents of the Rural District during the year 1960.

|                                 |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Third injections                | 2,184 |
| Persons born in years 1920-1932 | 1,212 |
| " " " " 1933-1942               | 150   |
| " " " " 1943-1960               | 479   |
| Others                          | 32    |

It is estimated that since vaccination became available approximately 11,714 persons have been treated.

## DYSENTERY

Forty-four notifications of Sonne Dysentery were received of which 26 related to children living in a residential nursery in Holmwood. This disease is spread by personal contact and when it is introduced into a community of small children the difficulties of limiting infection are very great.

By reason of the nature of its activities the Holmwood nursery is particularly prone to the introduction of this infection. For these reasons it is not surprising that outbreaks of dysentery occur there with regularity, despite the high standard of care which is maintained.

## PUERPERAL PYREXIA

One case of puerperal pyrexia was notified. There is an administrative procedure by which a notification of puerperal pyrexia is allocated to the district in which the patient is resident at the time of onset. A large number of confinements of residents of the Rural District take place each year in hospitals or nursing homes which are situated in Dorking and Redhill. Cases of puerperal pyrexia occurring in these institutions are assigned to the areas in which the hospitals are located, thus tending to lower the notification rate in the Rural District.

During the year one resident of Betchworth, 1 of Capel and 2 from Newdigate were notified in the Dorking Urban District following confinement in the Dorking General Hospital.



## TETANUS

No case of tetanus was reported during the year. However, this condition is not notifiable and it is possible for the illness to occur without coming to the notice of the Public Health Department, unless it should proceed to a fatal termination.

### Immunisation against Tetanus

The County Council's immunisation arrangements now include treatment against tetanus. This may be given separately or may be combined with the agents used for immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough, and may be obtained from the family doctor or from a children's clinic. During the year 447 children were immunised against tetanus for the first time and of these 435 were treated simultaneously against diphtheria and whooping cough. In 1959 the number treated was 427.

## TUBERCULOSIS

### Register of Notified Persons

During the year the names of 41 persons were added to the tuberculosis register and 39 were removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:-

| <u>Additions to Register</u>   |           | <u>Removals from Register</u>  |           |
|--|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Primary notifications relating to persons already residing in the district | 15        | By removals to other districts | 18        |
| Transfer of persons notified in other areas, now residing in this district | 24        | By recovery                    | 18        |
| Restored to the register   | 2         | By death                       | 3 +       |
|  | <u>41</u> |                                | <u>39</u> |

+ In 2 cases the cause of death of the notified person was not attributed to tuberculosis.

At the end of the year the number of names on the register was 162 compared with 160 in the previous year.

### Notification of Tuberculosis

Fifteen primary notifications of tuberculosis were received from medical practitioners of persons certified to be suffering from that disease. These concerned residents of the district in whom the disease was recognised for the first time. In Table IV they are classified by sex and age, and in Table V by parish of residence. In Table VII the number of new cases of tuberculosis notified and the resultant incidence rates since 1934 have been tabulated. They show the improvement which has taken place in regard to this disease.

### Deaths from Tuberculosis

One death from pulmonary tuberculosis was registered, giving a death rate of 0.03 per 1,000 population.

Table VII illustrates the trend which the mortality figures for tuberculosis have assumed since 1934.





## Deaths from Tuberculosis (cont.)

These results reflect the improvement which has taken place in the methods of treatment of tuberculosis by streptomycin, para-aminosalicylic acid and isoniazid. Infectivity as well as mortality is reduced by these agents. If everyone with persistent respiratory symptoms took advantage of the existing facilities the number of infected persons at large in the community in a condition dangerous to other people would be rapidly reduced. The benefit of early diagnosis and treatment would be apparent at once to the patient by the improvement in his health, and to the community by the reduction of the number of new cases resulting from the curtailment of his period of infectivity.

## B.C.G. Vaccination

This treatment is available at Chest Clinics to contacts in the family of tuberculous persons, if preliminary testing shows that they have not already been infected. It has also been offered to children approaching school leaving age. The treatment in schools is carried out by the staff of the Divisional Medical Officer, who has provided the following information relating to the work done in local schools in 1960.

Communications were sent to the parents of school children ascertained to be in the age group concerned, with the following results:-

|                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Number offered treatment | 335                       |
| Number consenting        | 245 (equivalent to 73.1%) |
| Number vaccinated        | 187 (equivalent to 55.8%) |

Of the total of 245 children for whom consents were obtained, 35 failed to attend and 23 who were found to be positive to the preliminary Mantoux test were, therefore, excluded from treatment.

## Tuberculosis Care Committee

There are voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committees in Dorking and Reigate which work in close association with local chest clinics and hospitals. The assistance granted to tuberculous persons and their dependants included the supply of extra nourishment, fuel, bedding, clothes and sick room requisites, etc., and the payment of fares, pocket money and other incidental expenses which could not be met from official sources.

## Mass Radiography

Information has been received from the Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Service that the scheme mentioned in my report of last year has been continued with a weekly visit by a unit to the Car Park of the Thorns Hotel on Tuesday from 12.15 p.m. to 1 p.m. The purpose of the visit was to encourage the X-ray examination of patients attending their doctors for symptoms referable to diseases of the chest. Eighty-five persons were referred to the Unit.

A Unit also visited the Car Park of the Dorking Halls on Wednesdays from 4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. This was convenient site for access from many parts of the Rural District.

A Unit of the Mass Radiography Service visited the Rural District during the year and 1,015 members of the general public took advantage of its presence to be examined. As a result one person was found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.



TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES, AND INCIDENCE RATES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEARS 1959 and 1960

|  | 1960  | 1959  |
|--|-------|-------|
| <u>RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION</u>                      |       |       |
| <u>BIRTHS</u>  |       |       |
| Live Births (crude)                                    | 19.19 | 19.2  |
| <u>DEATHS</u>  |       |       |
| All Causes (crude)                                     | 8.36  | 9.1   |
| Typhoid and Paratyphoid                                | -     | -     |
| Whooping Cough   | 0.03  | -     |
| Diphtheria   | -     | -     |
| Tuberculosis   | 0.03  | 0.03  |
| Influenza  | 0.03  | 0.06  |
| Smallpox   | -     | -     |
| Polionyelitis  | -     | -     |
| Pneumonia  | 0.29  | 0.39  |
| <u>NOTIFICATIONS (corrected)</u>                       |       |       |
| Typhoid Fever  | -     | -     |
| Paratyphoid Fever                                      | -     | -     |
| Meningococcal Infections                               | -     | -     |
| Scarlet Fever  | 0.89  | 1.57  |
| Whooping Cough   | 1.87  | 0.29  |
| Diphtheria   | -     | -     |
| Erysipelas   | 0.13  | 0.06  |
| Smallpox   | -     | -     |
| Measles  | 0.57  | 23.95 |
| Pneumonia  | 0.19  | 0.52  |
| Polionyelitis            paralytic                     | 0.03  | -     |
| non-paralytic  | -     | -     |
| Food Poisoning   | 0.60  | 0.10  |
| Dysentery  | 1.40  | 0.43  |
| Tuberculosis            respiratory                    | 0.38  | 0.29  |
| non-respiratory  | 0.10  | 0.06  |
| <u>RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS</u>                     |       |       |
| <u>INFANT MORTALITY</u>                                |       |       |
| Under 1 year of age                                    | 14.9  | 13.7  |
| Under 4 weeks of age (Neonatal)                        | 9.9   | 10.3  |
| Under 1 week of age (Early Neonatal)                   | 8.3   | 8.5   |
| <u>RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL (LIVE &amp; STILL) BIRTHS</u> |       |       |
| Still Births   | 14.7  | 13.5  |
| Perinatal Mortality                                    | 22.8  | 21.9  |
| Puerperal Pyrexia (notification of)                    | 1.63  | -     |
| Maternal Mortality                                     | -     | -     |

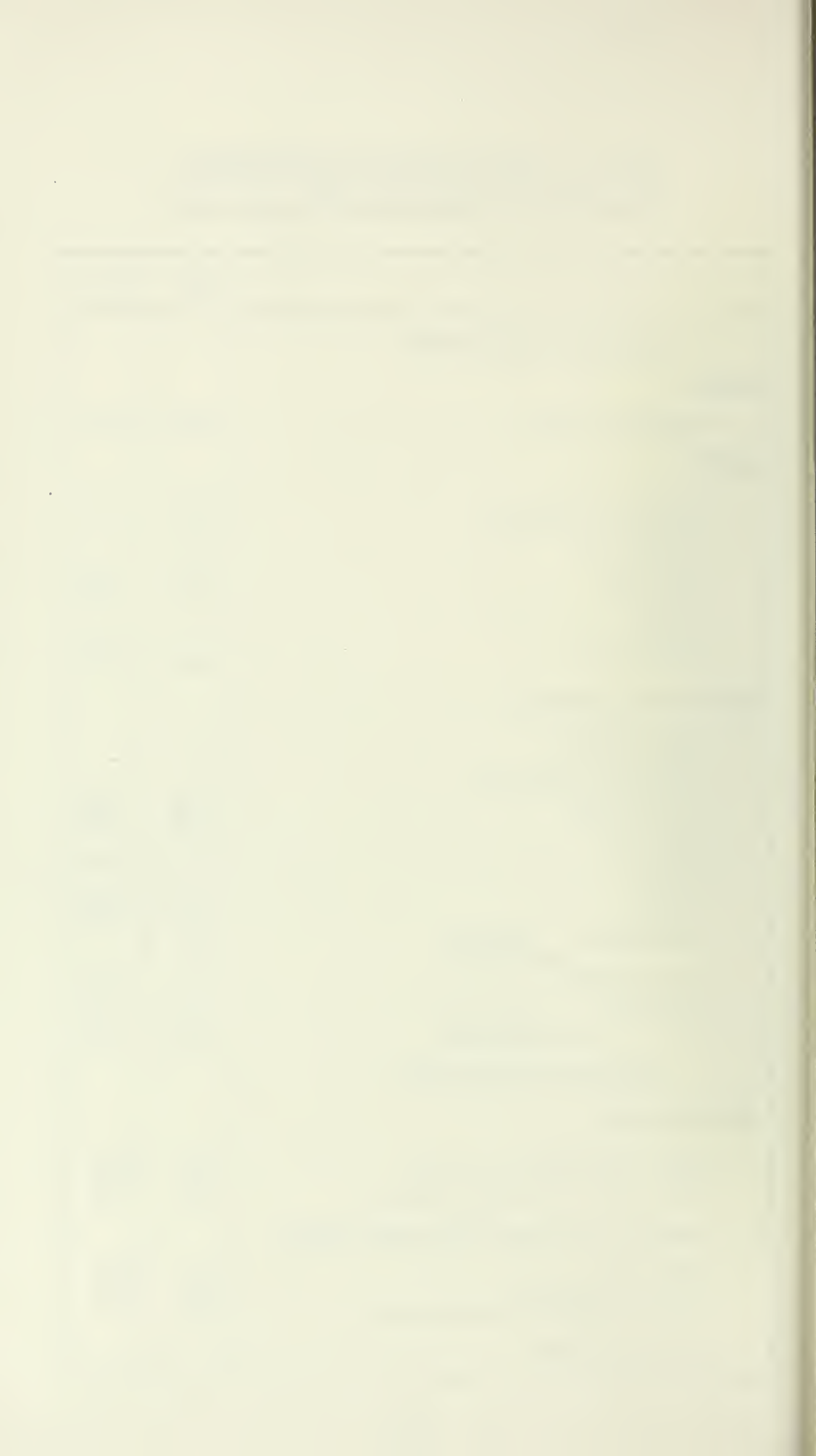


TABLE II

## COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES 1931-1960

(Decennial Averages 1931 - 1950. Annual 1951 - 1960)

| Year      | Birth Rate per 1,000 Population |                    |        | Death Rate per 1,000 Population |                    |        | Death Rate of Children under 1 year of age per 1,000 Live Births |                    |                      |
|-----------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------|--|--------------------|----------------------|
|           | England and Wales               | Dorking and Horley |        | England and Wales               | Dorking and Horley |        | England and Wales  | Dorking and Horley | No. of Infant Deaths |
| 1931-1940 | 14.9                            | 14.1               |        | 12.2                            | 12.0               | (10.6) | 57.1   | 45.3               |                      |
| 1941-1950 | 17.0                            | 17.4               |        | 11.7                            | 11.3               |        | 42.6   | 32.0               | 8                    |
| 1951      | 15.5                            | 15.8               | (15.5) | 12.5                            | 12.4               | (11.3) | 29.6   | 19.4               | 4                    |
| 1952      | 15.3                            | 16.5               | (16.2) | 11.3                            | 11.1               | (10.1) | 27.6   | 9.2                | 6                    |
| 1953      | 15.5                            | 15.6               | (16.5) | 11.4                            | 9.3                | (8.4)  | 26.8   | 14.3               | 8                    |
| 1954      | 15.2                            | 15.8               | (16.8) | 11.3                            | 9.0                | (8.1)  | 25.4   | 18.3               | 10                   |
| 1955      | 15.0                            | 14.8               | (15.7) | 11.7                            | 10.7               | (9.6)  | 24.9   | 24.3               | 9                    |
| 1956      | 15.7                            | 15.9               | (16.9) | 11.7                            | 9.5                | (9.2)  | 23.7   | 20.0               | 12                   |
| 1957      | 16.1                            | 17.3               | (17.6) | 11.5                            | 10.9               | (11.2) | 23.0   | 23.8               | 6                    |
| 1958      | 16.4                            | 17.9               | (18.2) | 11.7                            | 10.3               | (10.6) | 22.5   | 11.2               | 8                    |
| 1959      | 16.5                            | 19.2               | (19.6) | 11.6                            | 9.1                | (9.3)  | 22.0   | 13.7               | 9                    |
| 1960      | 17.1                            | 19.2               | (19.2) | 11.5                            | 8.4                | (8.9)  | 21.7   | 14.9               |                      |

+ Bracketed figures represent standardised rates.





TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT

|  | M   | F   | Total |
|--|-----|-----|-------|
| 1. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system    | 1   | -   | 1     |
| 2. Other forms of Tuberculosis               | -   | -   | -     |
| 3. Syphilitic Disease                        | -   | -   | -     |
| 4. Diphtheria                                | -   | -   | -     |
| 5. Whooping Cough                            | 1   | -   | 1     |
| 6. Meningococcal Infections                  | -   | -   | -     |
| 7. Acute Poliomyelitis                       | -   | -   | -     |
| 8. Measles                                   | -   | -   | -     |
| 9. Other infective and parasitic diseases    | -   | -   | -     |
| 10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach              | 5   | 4   | 9     |
| 11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus       | 8   | -   | 8     |
| 12. Malignant neoplasm, breast               | -   | 6   | 6     |
| 13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus               | -   | 2   | 2     |
| 14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms  | 17  | 11  | 28    |
| 15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia                    | -   | 1   | 1     |
| 16. Diabetes                                 | -   | -   | -     |
| 17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system   | 15  | 19  | 34    |
| 18. Coronary disease angina                  | 28  | 23  | 51    |
| 19. Hypertension with heart disease          | 4   | 8   | 12    |
| 20. Other heart disease                      | 12  | 15  | 27    |
| 21. Other circulatory disease                | 3   | 10  | 13    |
| 22. Influenza                                | 1   | -   | 1     |
| 23. Pneumonia                                | 3   | 6   | 9     |
| 24. Bronchitis                               | 8   | 1   | 9     |
| 25. Other diseases of the respiratory system | 3   | 2   | 5     |
| 26. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum        | 4   | 2   | 6     |
| 27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea       | 2   | -   | 2     |
| 28. Nephritis and Nephrosis                  | -   | 1   | 1     |
| 29. Hyperplasia of prostate                  | 2   | -   | 2     |
| 30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion       | -   | -   | -     |
| 31. Congenital malformations                 | 1   | 1   | 2     |
| 32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases   | 12  | 9   | 21    |
| 33. Motor vehicle accidents                  | 3   | 1   | 4     |
| 34. All other accidents                      | 2   | 5   | 7     |
| 35. Suicide                                  | -   | 1   | 1     |
| 36. Homicide and operations of war           | -   | -   | -     |
| TOTAL  | 135 | 128 | 263   |

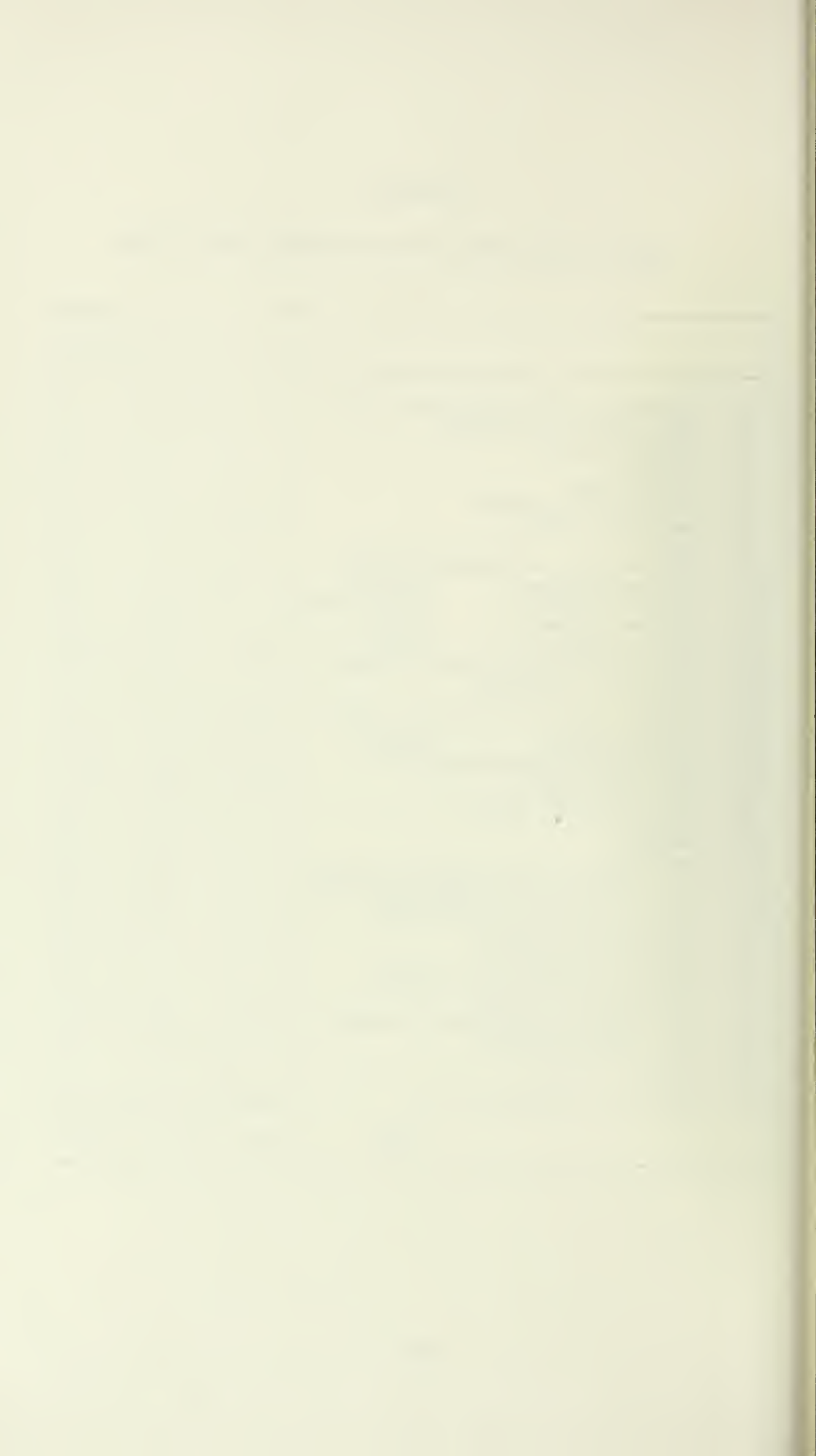


TABLE IV

## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY AGE AND SEX

| Disease                  | Under 1 year |   | 1 - 2 |   | 3 - 4 |   | 5 - 9 |   | 10 - 14 |   | 15 - 24 |   | 25 - 44 |   | 45 - 64 |   | 65 years & over |   | All Ages |   | Total all ages both sexes |
|--------------------------|--------------|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|-----------------|---|----------|---|---------------------------|
|                          | M            | F | M     | F | M     | F | M     | F | M       | F | M       | F | M       | F | M       | F | M               | F | M        | F |                           |
| Typhoid Fever            | -            | - | -     | - | -     | - | -     | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -               | - | -        | - | -                         |
| Paratyphoid Fever        | -            | - | -     | - | -     | - | -     | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -               | - | -        | - | -                         |
| Meningococcal Infections | -            | - | -     | - | -     | - | -     | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -               | - | -        | - | -                         |
| Scarlet Fever            | -            | - | -     | - | -     | - | -     | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -               | - | -        | - | -                         |
| Whooping Cough           | -            | - | -     | - | -     | - | -     | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -               | - | -        | - | -                         |
| Diphtheria               | -            | - | -     | - | -     | - | -     | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -               | - | -        | - | -                         |
| Erysipelae               | -            | - | -     | - | -     | - | -     | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -               | - | -        | - | -                         |
| Smallpox                 | -            | - | -     | - | -     | - | -     | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -               | - | -        | - | -                         |
| Measles                  | -            | - | -     | - | -     | - | -     | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -               | - | -        | - | -                         |
| Pneumonia                | -            | - | -     | - | -     | - | -     | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -               | - | -        | - | -                         |
| Poliomyelitis            | -            | - | -     | - | -     | - | -     | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -               | - | -        | - | -                         |
| paralytic                | -            | - | -     | - | -     | - | -     | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -               | - | -        | - | -                         |
| non-paralytic            | -            | - | -     | - | -     | - | -     | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -               | - | -        | - | -                         |
| Food Poisoning           | -            | - | -     | - | -     | - | -     | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -               | - | -        | - | -                         |
| Dysentery                | -            | - | -     | - | -     | - | -     | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -               | - | -        | - | -                         |
| Malaria                  | -            | - | -     | - | -     | - | -     | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -               | - | -        | - | -                         |
| Tuberculosis             | -            | - | -     | - | -     | - | -     | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -               | - | -        | - | -                         |
| pulmonary                | -            | - | -     | - | -     | - | -     | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -               | - | -        | - | -                         |
| non-pulmonary            | -            | - | -     | - | -     | - | -     | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -               | - | -        | - | -                         |
| Puerperal Pyrexia        | -            | - | -     | - | -     | - | -     | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -       | - | -               | - | -        | - | -                         |

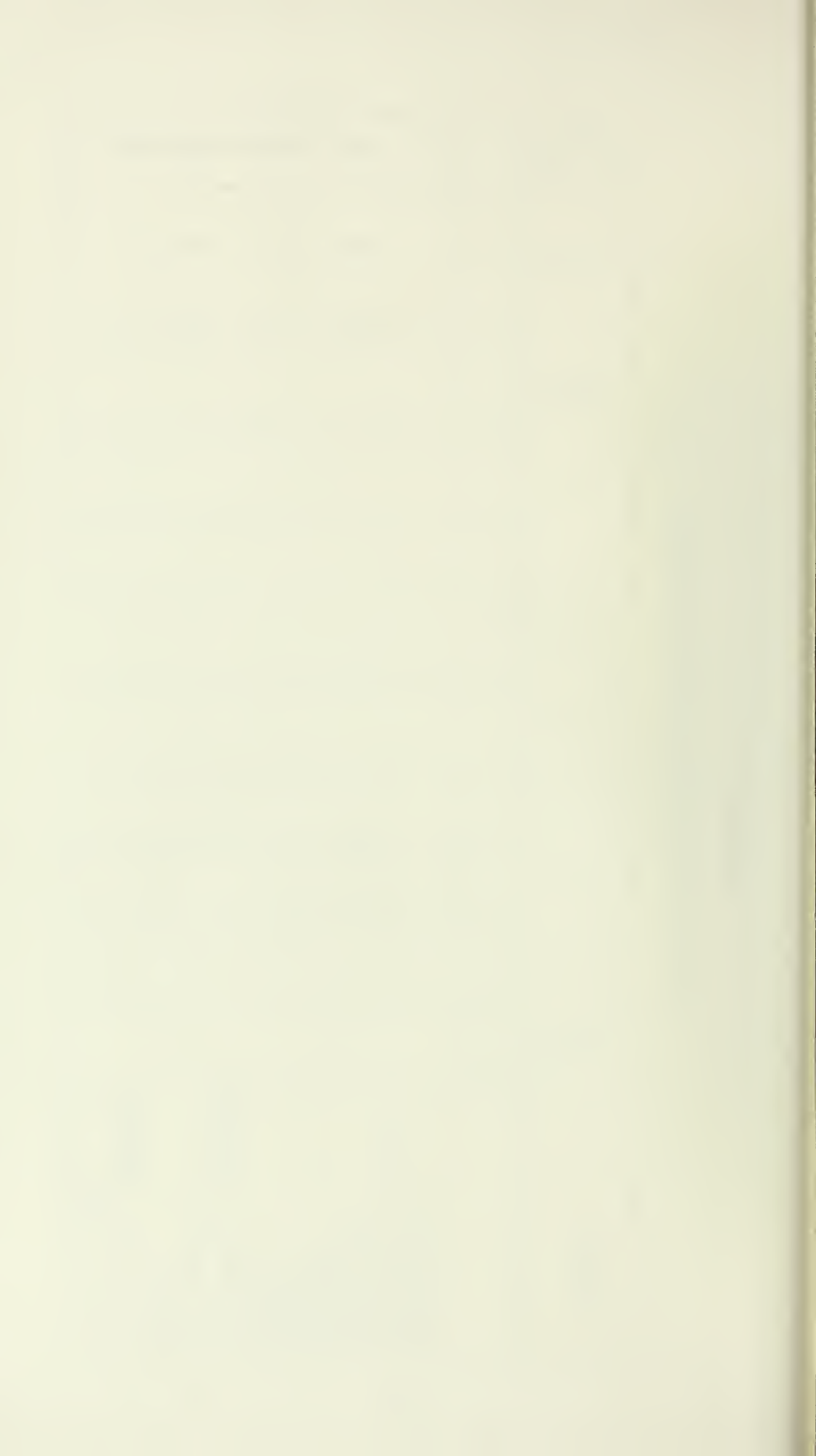




TABLE V

## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY PARISHES

|                          | Abinger | Betchworth | Buckland | Capel | Charlwood | Headley | Holmwood | Horley | Leigh | Newdigate | Ockley | Wotton | Total |
|--------------------------|---------|------------|----------|-------|-----------|---------|----------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|
| Typhoid Fever            | 1       | 1          | 1        | 1     | 1         | 1       | 1        | 1      | 1     | 1         | 1      | 1      | 1     |
| Paratyphoid Fever        | 1       | 1          | 1        | 1     | 1         | 1       | 1        | 1      | 1     | 1         | 1      | 1      | 1     |
| Meningococcal Infections | 1       | 1          | 1        | 1     | 1         | 1       | 1        | 1      | 1     | 1         | 1      | 1      | 1     |
| Scarlet Fever            | 3       | 6          | 1        | 1     | 2         | 2       | 1        | 7      | 1     | 2         | 1      | 1      | 28    |
| Whooping Cough           | 1       | 1          | 1        | 1     | 2         | 1       | 1        | 40     | 1     | 17        | 1      | 1      | 59    |
| Diphtheria               | 1       | 1          | 1        | 1     | 1         | 1       | 1        | 3      | 1     | 1         | 1      | 1      | 4     |
| Erysipelas               | 1       | 1          | 1        | 1     | 1         | 1       | 1        | 1      | 1     | 1         | 1      | 1      | 1     |
| Smallpox                 | 1       | 1          | 1        | 1     | 1         | 1       | 1        | 1      | 1     | 1         | 1      | 1      | 1     |
| Measles                  | 1       | 1          | 1        | 1     | 6         | 1       | 1        | 11     | 1     | 1         | 1      | 1      | 18    |
| Pneumonia                | 1       | 1          | 1        | 1     | 1         | 1       | 1        | 1      | 1     | 1         | 1      | 1      | 6     |
| Poliomyelitis            | 1       | 1          | 1        | 1     | 1         | 1       | 1        | 1      | 1     | 1         | 1      | 1      | 1     |
| paralytic non-paralytic  |         |            |          |       |           |         |          |        |       |           |        |        |       |
| Food Poisoning           | 1       | 1          | 1        | 1     | 1         | 1       | 1        | 1      | 1     | 1         | 1      | 1      | 1     |
| Dysentery                | 2       | 1          | 1        | 1     | 1         | 1       | 14       | 4      | 1     | 1         | 1      | 1      | 19    |
| Tuberculosis             | 1       | 1          | 1        | 2     | 1         | 1       | 26       | 16     | 1     | 1         | 1      | 1      | 44    |
| pulmonary non-pulmonary  |         |            |          |       |           |         |          |        |       |           |        |        |       |
| Puerperal Pyrexia        | 1       | 1          | 1        | 1     | 1         | 1       | 1        | 2      | 1     | 1         | 1      | 1      | 12    |
|                          | 1       | 1          | 1        | 1     | 1         | 1       | 1        | 1      | 1     | 1         | 1      | 1      | 3     |
|                          | 1       | 1          | 1        | 1     | 1         | 1       | 1        | 1      | 1     | 1         | 1      | 1      | 1     |



TABLE VI

## INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN THE DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT 1934-1960

(Quinquennial Averages 1934-1958)

| Year        | Number of cases Notified | Incidence Rate per<br>1,000 Population | Mortality Rate per<br>1,000 Population |
|-------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| 1934 - 1938 | 53                       | 0.53                                   | 0.04                                   |
| 1939 - 1943 | 11                       | 0.09                                   | 0.04                                   |
| 1944 - 1948 | 8                        | 0.07                                   | -                                      |
| 1949 - 1953 | -                        | -                                      | -                                      |
| 1954 - 1958 | -                        | -                                      | -                                      |
| 1959        | -                        | -                                      | -                                      |
| 1960        | -                        | -                                      | -                                      |

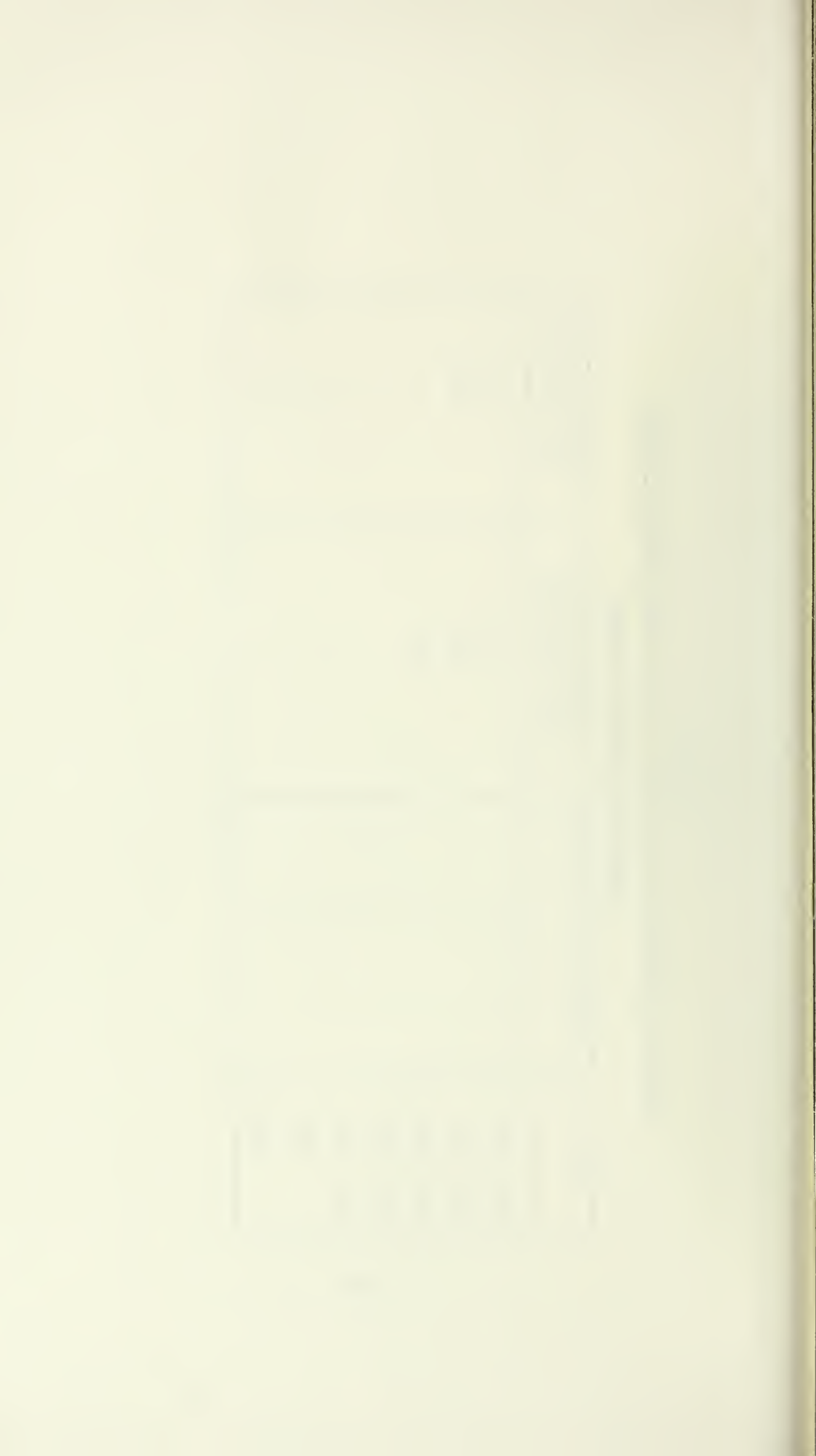


TABLE VII  
TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY  
(Quinquennial Averages 1934-1958)

| Year        | Number of Primary Notifications | Notification Rate per<br>1,000 Population | Deaths | Death Rate per<br>1,000 Population |
|-------------|---------------------------------|---|--------|------------------------------------|
| 1934 - 1938 | 19                              | 0.77                                      | 12     | 0.62                               |
| 1939 - 1943 | 20                              | 0.90                                      | 11     | 0.46                               |
| 1944 - 1948 | 24                              | 1.05                                      | 11     | 0.48                               |
| 1949 - 1953 | 20                              | 0.73                                      | 4      | 0.16                               |
| 1954 - 1958 | 16                              | 0.57                                      | 4      | 0.13                               |
| 1959        | 11                              | 0.36                                      | 1      | 0.03                               |
| 1960        | 15                              | 0.48                                      | 1      | 0.03                               |





PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Council Offices,  
Chalkpit Lane,  
DORKING.

November, 1961.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Dorking and Horley Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting, for your consideration, the Annual Report for 1960, which closely follows the arrangements of the Report for 1959.

As I have commented on the various aspects of the Department's work on the following pages there is no matter upon which I would touch in this introductory note except perhaps to remind the Committee that Public Health work is only a part of my responsibilities; the other part being the management and supervision of the Council's housing estates.

I would like to record my continued appreciation of all the help and support given me by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and indeed by the Council as a whole, my thanks to the Medical Officer of Health for his encouragement at all times and to the Staff of the Department for their loyal support.

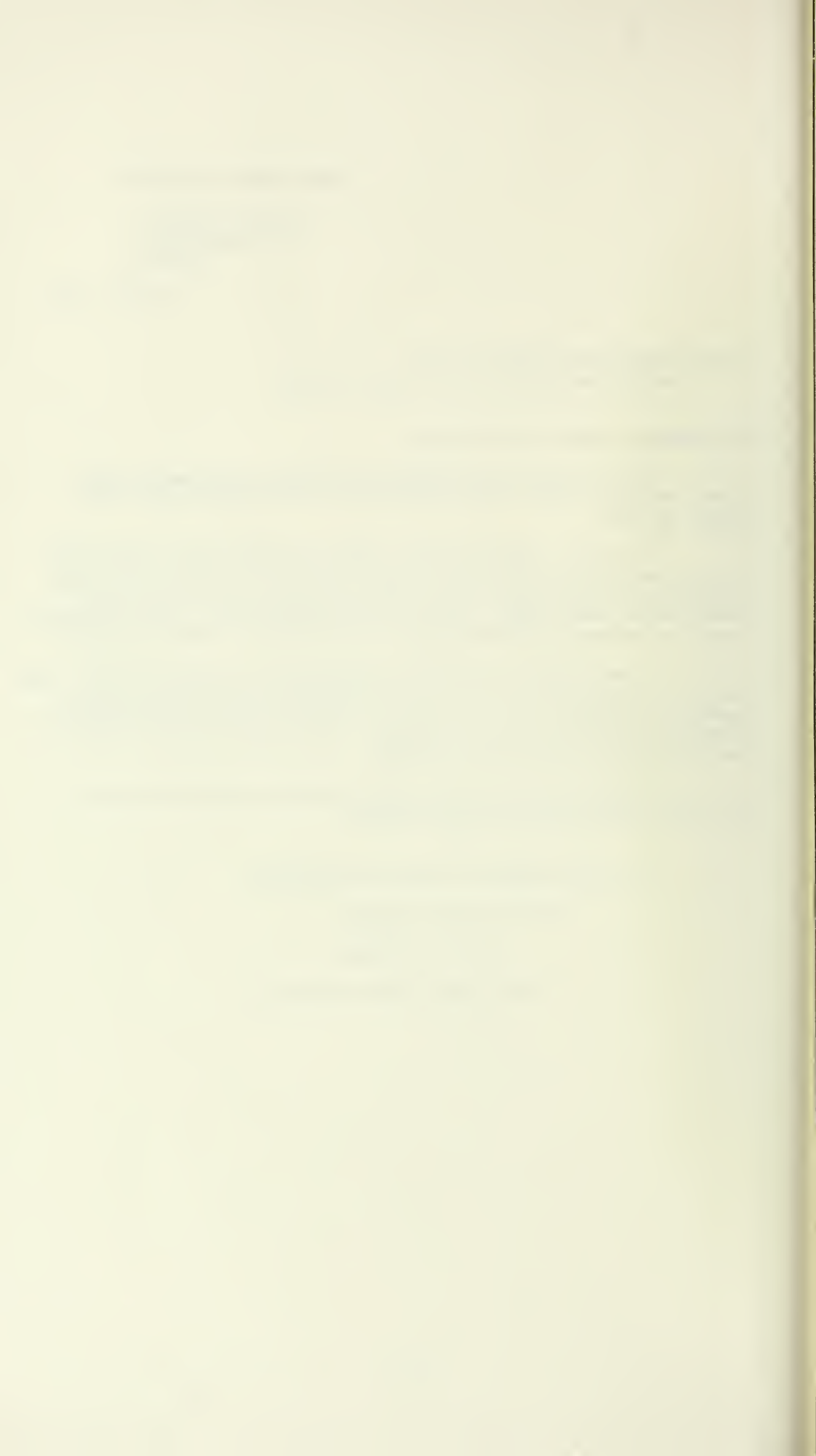
I would also mention gratefully the help and advice given by the other Chief Officers and their Staff.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ERIC A. ATKINSON,

Chief Public Health Inspector.



## PUBLIC HEALTH

### Inspections and Visits

The total number of inspections and visits in 1960 on various matters pertaining to public health was 3,458. This compares with the previous five years as follows:-

| <u>1955</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1957</u> | <u>1958</u> | <u>1959</u> |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 2178        | 2907        | 2532        | 2872        | 3482        |

### Details

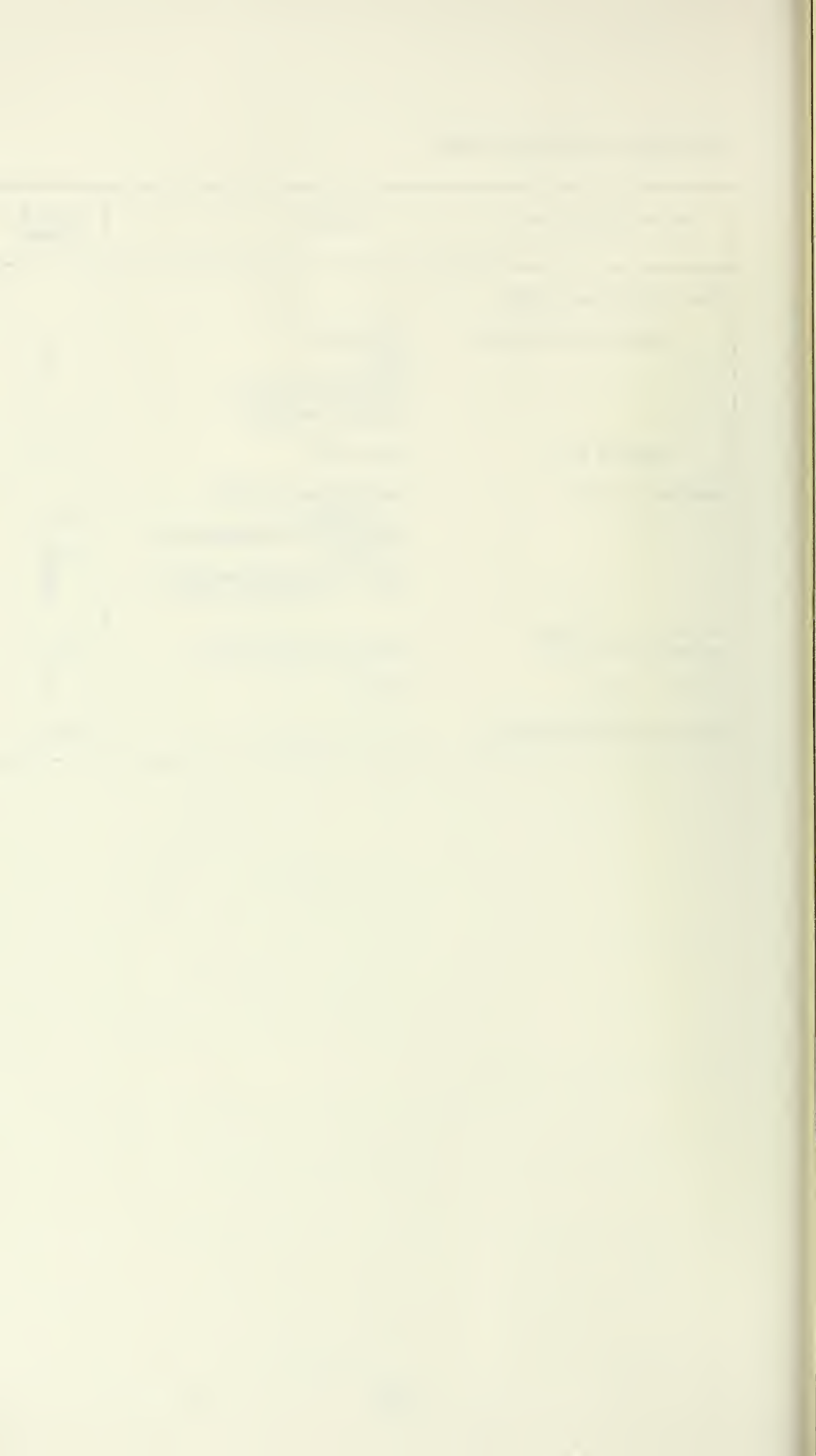
| Act or Regulation   | Details                               | No. of Visits |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Petroleum(Consolidated) Act, 1928                                 | No. of installations inspected        | 35            |
|   | No of Installations tested            | 29            |
| Public Health Act, 1936   |                                       |               |
| S. 37/39  | Visits re drainage                    | 293           |
| S. 50   | " " cesspools                         | 171           |
|   | (a) premises                          | 190           |
|   | (b) animals                           | 15            |
|   | (c) smoke                             | 12            |
| S.259/263   | Visits re ditches and watercourses    | 90            |
|   | Visits re moveable dwellings          | 78            |
| S.233   | Visits re swimming pools              | 2             |
| S.111   | " " water supply                      | 50            |
|   | " " water samples                     | 33            |
| S.148/60  | Infectious disease enquiries          | 73            |
|   | Rooms disinfected                     | 3             |
|   | Pathological specimens taken          | 108           |
| Factories Act, 1937   | Inspection of Factories with power    | 6             |
|   | Inspection of Factories without power | 3             |
|   | Means of escape in case of fire       | 13            |
|   | Visits to outworkers' premises        | 1             |
| Food & Drugs Act, 1955  |                                       |               |
| <u>Premises in respect of which there are Special Regulations</u> |                                       |               |
| (a) Milk & Dairy Regulations, 1949                                | Dairies and Milkshops                 | 19            |
|   | Farms and Cowsheds                    | 1             |
|   | No. of milk samples                   | 171           |
| (b) Ice Cream Heat Treatment Regulations 1957                     | No. of ice cream samples              | 8             |
|   | Visits to dealers                     | 9             |
| (c) Slaughterhouses   | No. of visits                         | 112           |
| (d) Other registered premises                                     | Butchers (sausage manufacturers)      | 7             |



Inspections and Visits (cont.)

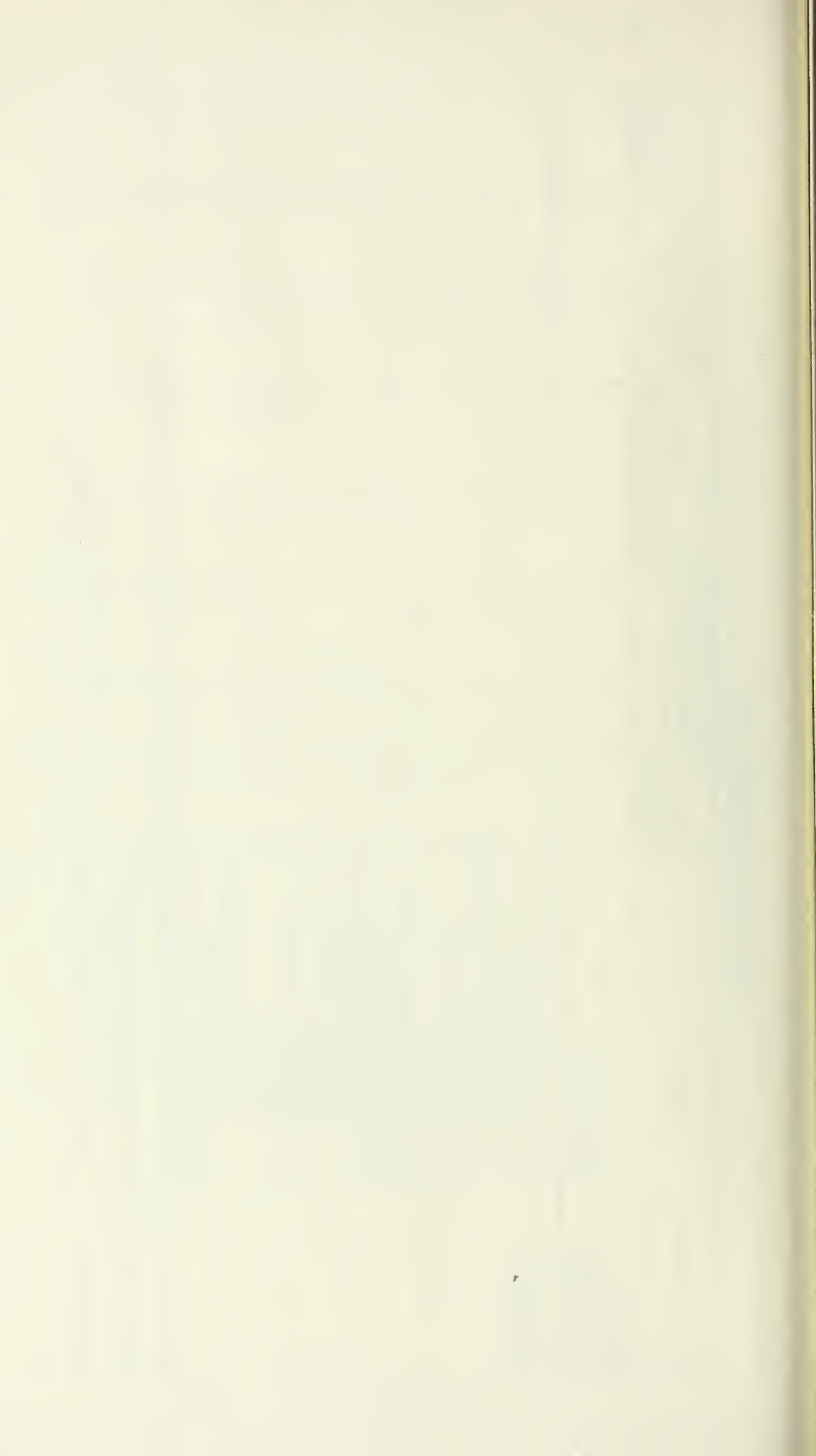
| Act or Regulations                      | Details                           | No. of Visits |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Food & Drugs Act, 1955                  |                                   |               |
| Other Food Premises                     | Bakehouses                        | 41            |
|   | Cafes                             | 13            |
|   | Canteens                          | 3             |
|   | Restaurant Kitchens               | 3             |
|   | Licensed Premises                 | 13            |
| Unsound Food                            | Visits re:                        | 45            |
| Housing Act, 1957                       | Inspections re unfit dwellings    | 292           |
|   | Inspections re Improvement grants | 876           |
|   | Visits re Housing applicants      | 10            |
|   | "    " Rent Act, 1957             | 37            |
| Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 | Visits re Pest control            | 217           |
| Gatwick Airport                         | Visits                            | 77            |
| Other unclassified Visits               |                                   | 299           |





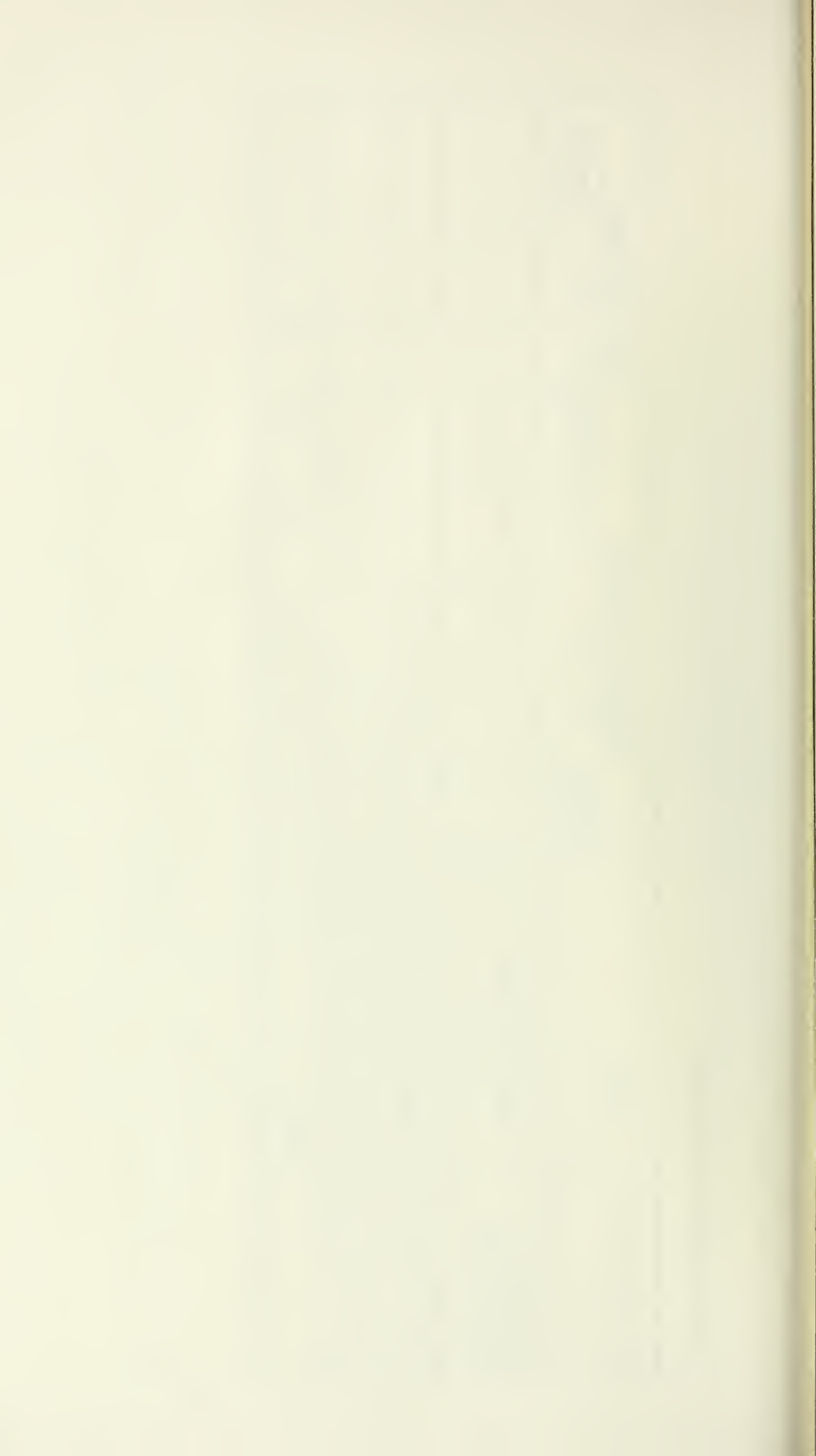
DETAILS OF NOTICES SERVED - 1960

| Act or Regulation                          | Details   | Preliminary or Informal  |                |                  | Formal or Statutory      |                |                  |
|--|---|--------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------|
|  |   | Out-standing<br>21.12.59 | Served<br>1960 | Complied<br>with | Out-standing<br>31.12.60 | Served<br>1960 | Complied<br>with |
| PETROLEUM<br>(CONSOLIDATED<br>REGULATIONS) | No. of Notices to test<br>installations<br>Breach of Licensing conditions | -                        | -              | -                | -                        | -              | -                |
| PUBLIC HEALTH<br>ACT, 1936                 | S.39 Unsatisfactory drainage to<br>existing buildings                     | 5                        | 21             | 19               | 7                        | 4              | 1                |
|  | S.46 Provide sanitary accommodation<br>to work place                      | -                        | -              | -                | -                        | -              | -                |
|  | S.50 Overflowing or leaking<br>cesspools                                  | 9                        | 17             | 26               | -                        | 2              | 3                |
|  | S.56 Paving of yards & passages   | 1                        | -              | -                | 1                        | -              | -                |
|  | S.58 Dangerous buildings  | 1                        | -              | 1                | -                        | -              | -                |
|  | S.77 Provision of dustbins  | 1                        | -              | 1                | -                        | -              | -                |
|  | S.69 Provision of sanitary accom-<br>modation to places of<br>refreshment | -                        | 1              | -                | 1                        | -              | -                |
|  | S.93 Abatement of nuisances<br>(a) Premises<br>(b) Animals                | -                        | 15             | 9                | 6                        | 2              | 5                |
|  | (c) Offensive accumulations<br>(d) Dust or effluvia                       | -                        | 1              | -                | 1                        | -              | -                |
|  | S.259 Obstructed & polluted ditches                                       | 3                        | 5              | 8                | -                        | -              | -                |
|  | S.268 Nuisance from caravans  | -                        | 2              | 2                | -                        | -              | -                |
| FACTORIES ACT, 1937                        | S. 7 Insufficient or unsuitable<br>sanitary accommodation                 | -                        | -              | -                | -                        | -              | -                |



Details of notices served (cont.)

| Act or Regulation                             | Details                          | Preliminary or Informal  |                |                  | Formal or Statutory      |                |                  |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------|
|   |                                  | Out-standing<br>21.12.59 | Served<br>1960 | Complied<br>with | Out-standing<br>31.12.60 | Served<br>1960 | Complied<br>with |
| PREVENTION OF<br>DAMAGE BY PESTS<br>ACT, 1949 | Clear Harborage                  | -                        | 3              | 3                | -                        | -              | -                |
|   |                                  |                          |                |                  |                          |                |                  |
| HOUSING ACT, 1957                             | S. 7 Repair of unfit houses      | 20                       | 26             | 33               | 13                       | 6              | 8                |
| CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956                           | S.16 Abatement of smoke nuisance | -                        | -              | -                | -                        | -              | -                |
|   | TOTAL                            | 40                       | 91             | 102              | 29                       | 14             | 17               |
|   |                                  |                          |                |                  | 10                       |                | 7                |



## Legal Proceedings

No legal proceedings were taken during the year.

Five complaints were received concerning foodstuffs or containers, as follows:-

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Insect infestation of packaged cereal    | existing stocks destroyed.  |
| Glass in school milk bottles             | no action taken in the absence of any evidence that the bottles were damaged at time of delivery to the school. |
| Grease spot in milk bottle               | Firm warned.  |
| Sour milk delivered to school            | " "   |
| Foreign matter (grease) in loaf of bread | " "   |

## Petroleum (Consolidated) Act, 1928

Ninety-one licences to store petroleum spirit or mixture of petroleum were issued during the year in respect of which fees amounting to £87. 5s. 0d. were paid. Licences are issued subject to a number of conditions designed to ensure that the risk to life and property as a result of the use or storage of petroleum is minimised. "Petroleum Spirit" is defined as such petroleum as when tested according to the provisions of the Act give off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 73° Fahrenheit.

All new installations are pressure tested before being allowed to receive petroleum or petroleum spirits and no licence is renewed in respect of any installation more than 20 years old without re-testing.

## Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 148 - Infectious Illness.

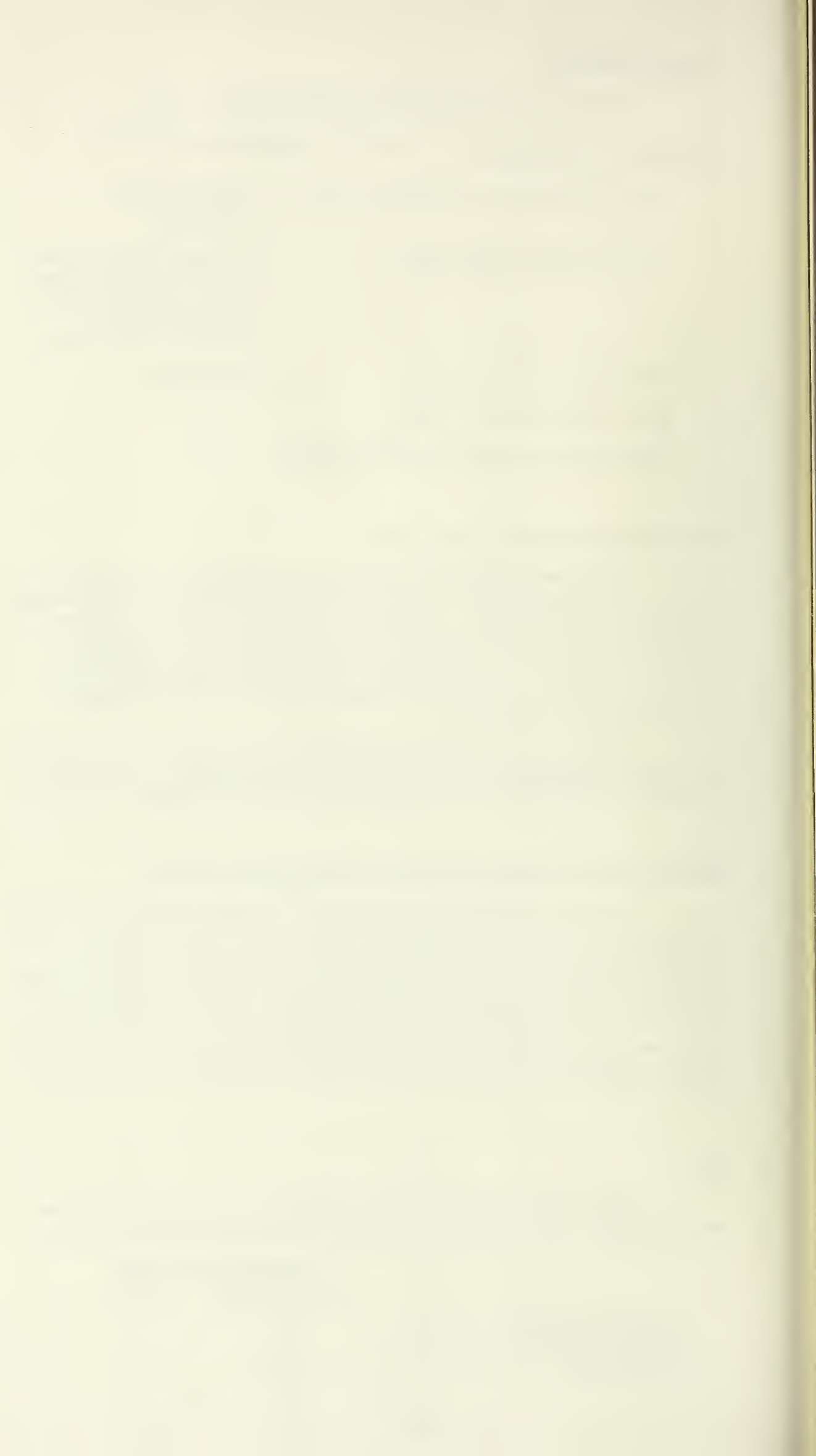
It is an established practice for the Public Health Inspectors, on behalf of the Medical Officer of Health, to visit houses where a case of infectious illness has occurred. The purpose of the visit is to obtain information as to contacts and places of employment, particularly employment in food industry. This information enables the appropriate action to be taken in certain cases to exclude contacts from school or work. In the case of patients who may recover, but still be infective, as in the case of certain illnesses of the dysenteries or food poisoning groups, the weekly collection of specimens for laboratory examination is also made.

## MILK

One hundred and seventy-three samples of milk were taken for bacteriological or biological examination with the following results:-

|                               | <u>Bacteriological Tests</u> |               |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
|                               | <u>Satisfactory</u>          | <u>Failed</u> |
| Tuberculin Tested             | 110                          | 8             |
| Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised | 19                           | -             |
| Pasteurised                   | <u>22</u>                    | <u>14</u>     |
|                               | 151                          | 22            |





## Milk (cont.)

Three of the tests were void since the atmospheric shade temperature exceeded 65°F. The Regulations require that samples on arrival at the laboratory shall be removed from the insulated container and kept at atmospheric shade temperature until the tests are begun, and the tests shall be commenced between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. on the day after the samples are taken. The fact that a number of tests were void since the shade temperature exceeded 65°F underlines the difficulty frequently experienced in rural districts of getting samples to the laboratory in good time and condition.

The various tests that are applied to milk samples are briefly as follows:-

### Methylene Blue reduction test

This test does not provide information as to the number of kinds of bacteria in a given sample, but it does afford a measure of the activity of the bacterial content. The majority of the organisms in milk are capable of affecting certain dyes, notably methylene blue and therefore the time taken to reduce or decolour methylene blue is taken as an index of the bacterial content.

Samples are presumed to satisfy the test if the time taken to decolourise methylene blue is not less than as follows:-

| Nature of Samples      | Time taken to decolourise methylene blue |                |
|------------------------|--|----------------|
|                        | Summer (a)                               | Winter (b)     |
| Tuberculin Tested Milk | 4½ hours                                 | 5½ hours       |
| Pasteurised            | 30 minutes                               | 30 minutes     |
| Raw - ungraded         | no prescribed time                       |                |
| (a)                    | 1st May                                  | - 31st October |
| (b)                    | 1st November                             | - 30th April   |

### Phosphatase Test

Raw or untreated milk contains two enzymes known as peroxidase and phosphatase, both of which are destroyed by heat. The object of the test is, therefore, to discover the presence of phosphatase or in other words to assess the efficiency or otherwise of the pasteurising process. Incidentally, the test will also reveal the presence of added raw milk. The results of the test are classified as follows:-

#### Units of Blue

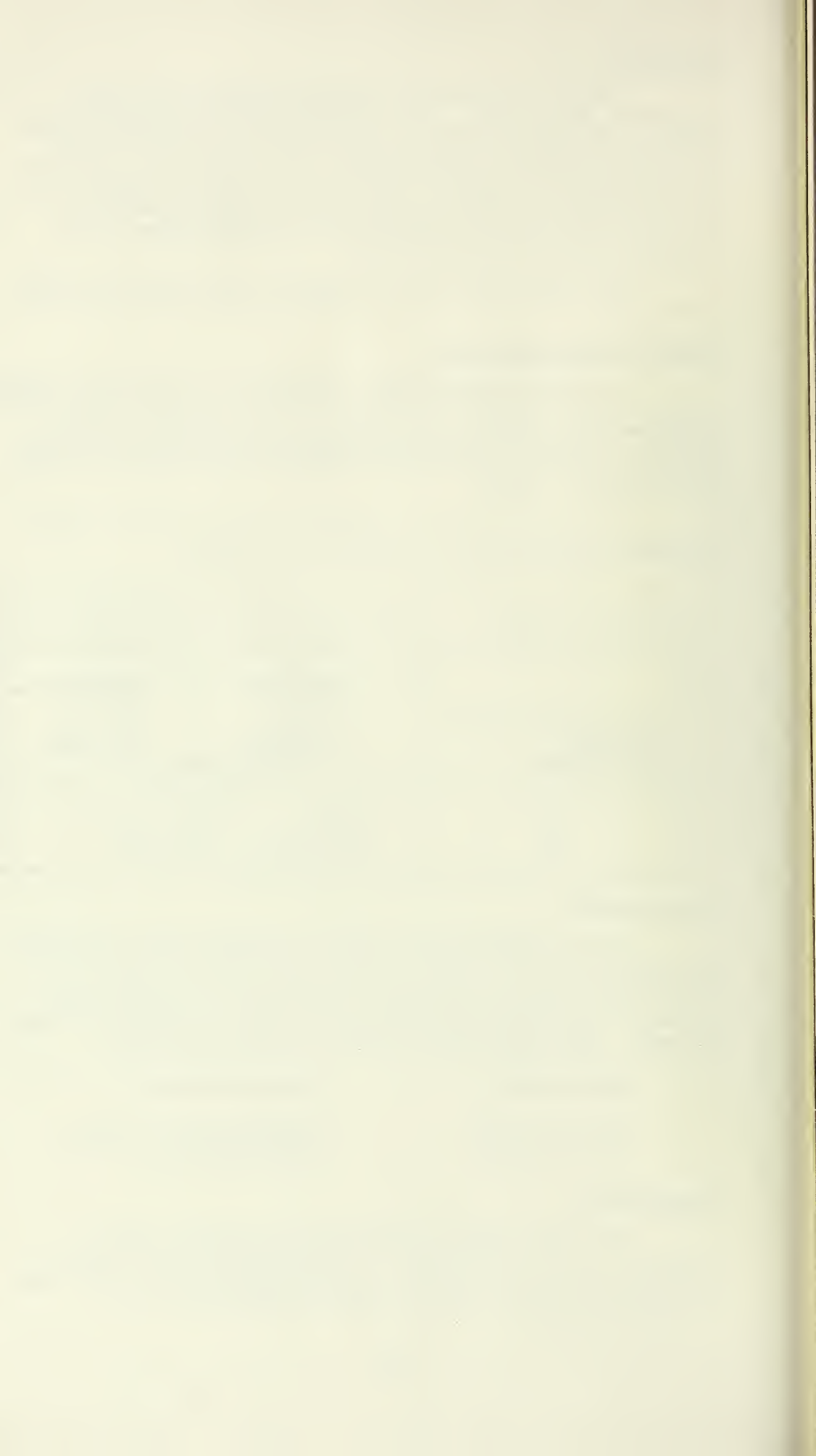
Below 2.3 units  
2.3 - 60 units  
Over 6.0 units

#### Results described as

Negative phosphatase test  
Insufficiently heat treated  
Gross under treated

### Turbidity Test

This test, which is applied only to sterilised milk, is designed to test the completeness of the sterilisation procedures by which milk in bottles is heated to a temperature of 212°F. After such treatment the milk is virtually sterile and should keep for an indefinite period.



## REGISTRATION AND LICENCES

The number of persons on the Milk Retailers Register on the 31st December, 1960, was 22.

Fifty- ~~six~~ licences were issued in respect of graded milk as follows:-

|                   | <u>Dealers</u>    | <u>Supplementary</u> |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Tuberculin Tested | 8                 | 12                   |
| Pasteurised       | 11                | 12                   |
| Sterilised        | <u>7</u>          | <u>6</u>             |
|                   | 26                | 30                   |
|                   | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u>    |

## ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT) REGULATIONS, 1957

Ice cream is no longer manufactured in the district and such ice cream as is on sale is made by large manufacturing concerns outside the district.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

### Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955-1957

Infringements of food hygiene regulations were discovered at eleven premises and included the following:-

| <u>Regulation No.</u> | <u>Details</u>   | <u>Found</u> | <u>Remedied</u> |
|-----------------------|--|--------------|-----------------|
| 6                     | Dirty equipment  | --           | --              |
| 14 (5)                | Notice re handwashing after use of water closet  | 3            | 3               |
| 17                    | Absence of First-aid kit   | 2            | 2               |
| 18                    | Absence of accommodation for outdoor clothing  | 1            | 1               |
| 19                    | Absence of washing facilities with hot and cold water supplies, soap, towel and nail brush | 10           | 8               |
| 21                    | Absence of proper ventilation to food rooms  | 1            | 1               |
| 23                    | Dirty walls, floors, ceilings of food rooms  | 8            | 6               |





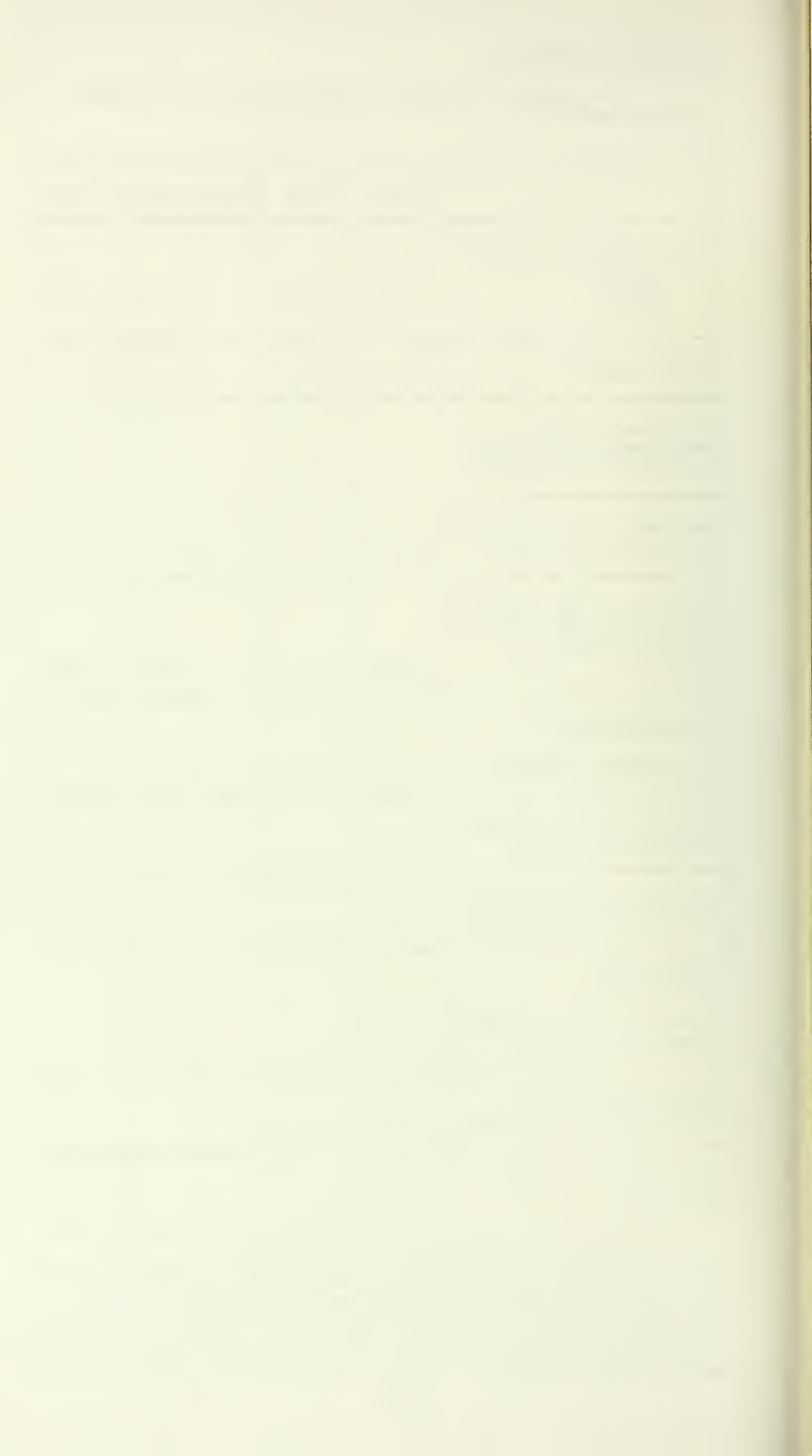
## Meat and Slaughterhouses

The number of animals slaughtered in the three licensed slaughterhouses is given in the following table:-

|   | Cattle | Calves | Sheep & Lambs | Pigs  |
|---|--------|--------|---------------|-------|
| Number killed (if known)  |        |        |               |       |
| Charlwood   | 197    | 15     | 66            | 43    |
| Ockley  | 2      | -      | 1             | 55    |
| Holmwood  | -      | -      | -             | -     |
| Number inspected  | 199    | 15     | 67            | 98    |
| All diseases except<br>Tuberculosis & Cysticerci.<br>Whole carcasses condemned                    | 2      | -      | -             | -     |
| Carcases of which some part<br>or organ was condemned   | 101    | -      | 15            | 13    |
| Percentage of No. inspected<br>affected with disease other<br>than tuberculosis and<br>cysticerci | 51.8%  | -      | 22.4%         | 13.2% |
| <u>Tuberculosis only</u>  |        |        |               |       |
| Whole carcasses condemned   | -      | -      | -             | -     |
| Carcases of which some part<br>or organ was condemned   | 3      | -      | -             | 1     |
| Percentage of No. inspected<br>affected with tuberculosis   | 1.4%   | -      | -             | 1%    |
| <u>Cysticercosis</u>  |        |        |               |       |
| Carcases of which some part<br>or organ was condemned   | 4      | -      | -             | -     |
| Carcases submitted to<br>treatment by refrigeration   | 4      | -      | -             | -     |
| Generalised and totally<br>condemned  | -      | -      | -             | -     |

It is very gratifying to be able to point once again to a one hundred percent inspection of animals killed in the slaughterhouses. This work is at one and the same time unspectacular yet essential, interesting and yet monotonous, and is a vital link in the protection of the public against the consumption of unsound or diseased meat. Since no animals were slaughtered in the Holmwood slaughterhouse this would appear to have fallen into disuse.





### Unsound Food

Forty-eight visits were made to food premises (other than slaughterhouses) for the purpose of dealing with food found to be unfit. At these visits the following amounts of foods were found to be unfit and were surrendered for disposal, principally by processing for animal feeding stuffs at the Reigate Corporation Disposal Plant.

### Canned Food

|                    |                    |               |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| <u>Meat</u>        | Corned Beef        | 30 lbs 12 ozs |
|                    | Corned Beef/Mutton | 12 ozs        |
|                    | Chopped Pork       | 1 lb 8 ozs    |
|                    | Luncheon Meat      | 9 lbs 8 ozs   |
|                    | Jellied Veal       | 6 lbs         |
|                    | Pigs Livers        | 6 lbs         |
|                    | Lambs Livers       | 10 lbs        |
|                    | Ox Tongue          | 6 lbs         |
|                    | Frozen Kidneys     | 4 lbs         |
| <u>Fish</u>        | Pilchards          | 16 ozs        |
| <u>Other Foods</u> | Dutch Bacon        | 15 lbs        |
|                    | Whole Leg Pork     | -             |
|                    | Pork Sausages      | 52 lbs        |

### Home Killed Meat

|              |               |           |
|--------------|---------------|-----------|
| <u>Beef</u>  | Whole carcase | 1,373 lbs |
|              | Offals        |           |
|              | Heads         | 7 lbs     |
|              | Liver         | 1         |
|              | Lungs         | 2         |
| <u>Pork</u>  | Offals        |           |
|              | Heads         | 1         |
|              | Livers        | 4         |
| <u>Sheep</u> | Offals        |           |
|              | Livers        | 14        |

### Other Food

|                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| Argentine Beef | 146 lbs |
| Boneless beef  | 82 lbs  |

Equal to 16cwts 105 lbs

There are now three large food storage depots and warehouses in the rural district situated in Betchworth and Salfords, in the Parish of Horley and these provide the greater part of the foodstuffs surrendered for destruction.



## National Assistance Act, 1948-1951

### Section 31 - Meals for Old People

In July 1959, the Public Health Committee considered a request from the Women's Voluntary Service for assistance in the establishment of a "Meals on Wheels" scheme for the benefit of elderly or handicapped persons in the parishes of Charlwood and Horley. W.V.S. members would distribute the meals, obtained from a local canteen at agreed prices, by means of their own transport. It was expected that 100 meals would be provided per week.

The Council agreed to make a contribution of 10d per meal purchased and to a mileage allowance of 6d per mile, in addition to which the Council purchased four sets of equipment for keeping the meals hot, at a cost of £116. 8s. 0d.

Due to unavoidable delays the scheme was not brought into operation until the 1st January, 1960.

In the twelve months ended 31st December, 1960, no fewer than 3,218 meals were supplied involving a mileage of 3,940. Although the estimated number of meals required (i.e. 100 per week) has not been reached there is little doubt that the recipients are really appreciative of this service and great credit is due to those ladies of the W.V.S. who, in all weathers, have striven to maintain the supply of hot meals to elderly or handicapped persons.

### Section 50

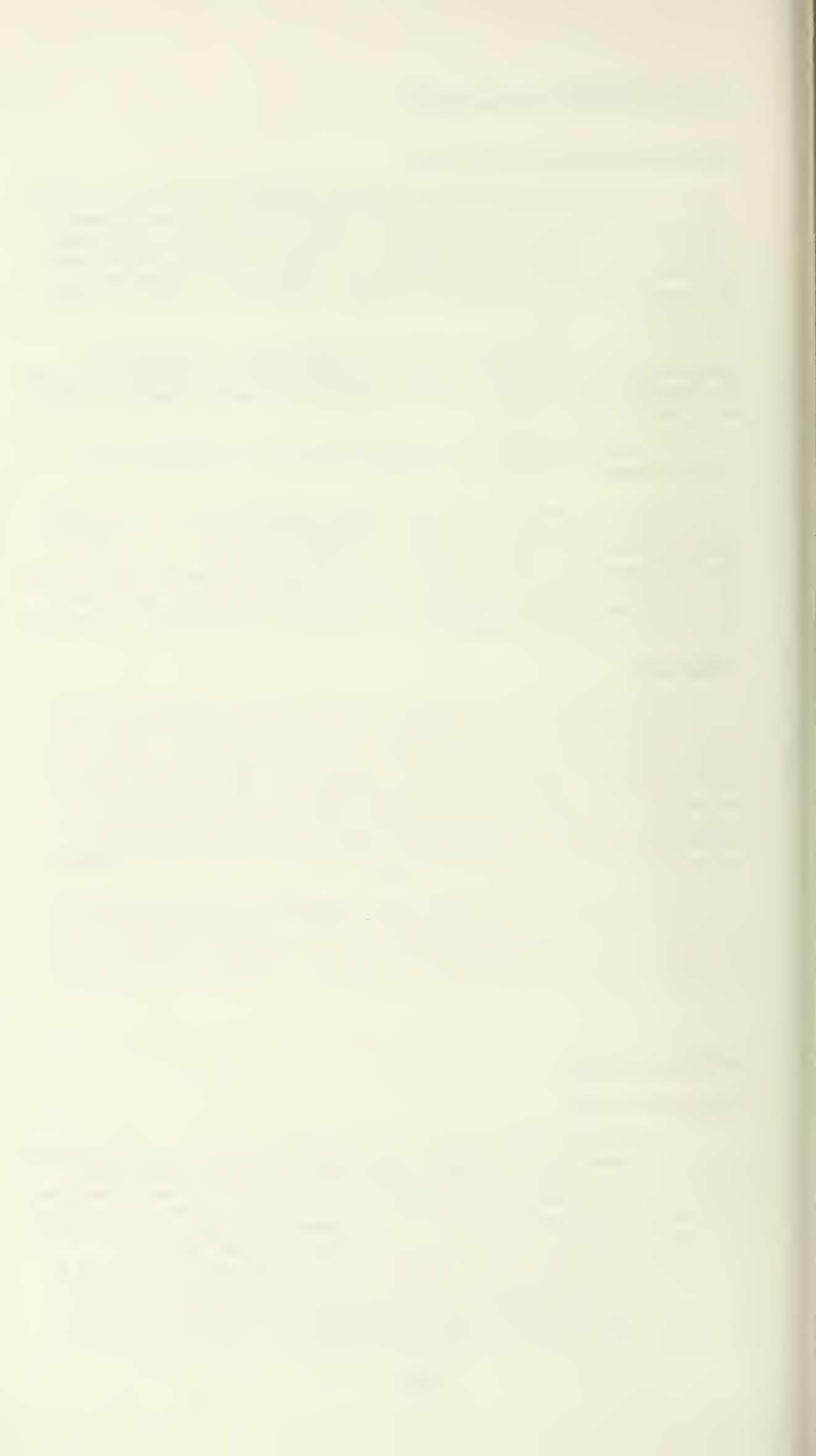
By Section 50 of this Act, it is the duty of County District Councils to arrange for the burial of the body of any person who has died or been found dead in their area, if it appears to the authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body had been or are being made otherwise than by the Authority. The Council may recover from the estate of the deceased person or from any person who was liable to maintain the deceased immediately before his death the expenses incurred, after taking into account any death benefit payable under the National Insurance Act, 1946.

The Council was called upon to exercise its responsibilities under this Section only once during the year. The total expenses were £24. 15s. 0d. of which the sum of £12. 10s. 0d was recovered from the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. In this case disposal was by earth burial.

## CLEAN AIR ACT. 1956

### Smoke Control Areas

The Public Health Committee considered in 1959 the establishment of a smoke control area for part of the parish of Horley under Section 11 (1) of the Clean Air Act, 1956, and although the Committee recommended the approval in principle the Council was reluctant to agree to this step being taken at the present time. Any proposal to establish control over the domestic hearth is bound to rouse comment, and give rise to controversy and in the heat of argument certain basic principles tend to become obscured. There is no doubt that cheerful though an open fire may be, it is dirty, wasteful of heat and allows vitiating products of incomplete combustion to pollute the atmosphere. It is not generally realised to what crippling extent the discharge of smoke into the





## Smoke Control Areas (cont.)

atmosphere has upon the health of the individual or growing substances. People living in smoky areas suffer more from bronchitis and chest diseases and their resistance is generally lowered by the lack of sunlight apart from which the National bill for washing, cleaning, painting and repairs due to air pollution is colossal. Anything, therefore, which can be done to reduce the amount of smoke discharge into the atmosphere must benefit the community at large in the long run.

Great activity is shown in the press and in parliament over the possible hazard to health in the pollution of the atmosphere by radioactive fall-out - an anxiety which is allayed by the re-assurance that the danger has been exaggerated or has not yet reached a level at which actual injury can be caused. Compare ~~this~~ with the attitude of complacency and indifference to the pollution of the atmosphere by smoke fumes and industrial grit, with its known and proven disastrous effect upon all forms of life, human, animal and vegetable!

People living in country areas have a priceless asset in clean air which, I am afraid, is not always appreciated.

## HOUSING

### Closure or Demolition of Unfit Houses

#### Sections 16 to 28 of the Housing Act, 1957

The owners of the following dwellings were invited by means of a "Time and Place Notice" to discuss the condition of their premises in order that their future use could be considered.

No. 5 Rectory Cottages, Charlwood - in this case the owner did not appear before the Committee and such proposals as were submitted on his behalf failed to remedy the conditions which, in the opinion of the Committee, rendered the premises unfit for human habitation. The Council, therefore, made a compulsory purchase order, against which the owner lodged an appeal to the County Council. Prior to the appeal being heard, however, agreement was reached as to the work to be carried out, which was subsequently done to the satisfaction of the Council.

Demolition Orders under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 were made against the following dwellings:-

Railway Coach, Walliswood.  
Nos. 1-2 Plough Cottages, Coldharbour.  
No. 23 Balcombe Road, Horley.

Closing Orders were made against the basement rooms and part of Tillingbourne House in the parish of Wotton.

Undertakings were accepted from owners not to allow the following dwellings to be re-occupied on their vacation or rehousing of the tenants, by the Council:-

1, Nalderswood Cottages, Leigh.  
1, Verandah Cottages, Hookwood.  
2, Rose Cottages, Horley.  
Walhampton, Reigate Road, Hookwood.  
East Lodge, Ferriers Grange, Hookwood.  
Rushetts Farn Bungalow, Horley.





## Housing (cont.)

### Repair of Unfit Dwellings

Housing Act, 1957. Public Health Act, 1936. Rent Act, 1957.

These three Acts contain provisions whereby the repair of dwellings may be brought about. Under the Housing Act a local authority may require the repair of any house which is unfit for human habitation and which can be made so fit at reasonable cost. A failure by the person having control of the house to execute the required works, the local authority may themselves execute the work in default and recover their expenses. In considering whether a dwelling is unfit the Council may take into account the condition with regard to the following matters:-

- a Repair
- b Stability
- c Freedom from damp
- d Natural lighting
- e Ventilation
- f Water supply
- g Drainage and sanitary conveniences
- h Facilities for storage, preparation and cooking of food and for the disposal of waste water.

The Public Health Act, 1936 contains a number of provisions by which certain specific matters relating to premises may be dealt with, among which may be mentioned the following:-

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Drainage of existing buildings               | Section 39 |
| Soil Pipe and ventilation shafts             | " 40       |
| Closet accommodation                         | " 43-47    |
| Cesspools - overflowing or leaking           | " 50       |
| Dangerous and dilapidated buildings          | " 58       |
| Removal of house refuse                      | " 72-75    |
| Dirty or verminous premises                  | " 83       |
| Premises in such a state as to be a nuisance | " 92       |

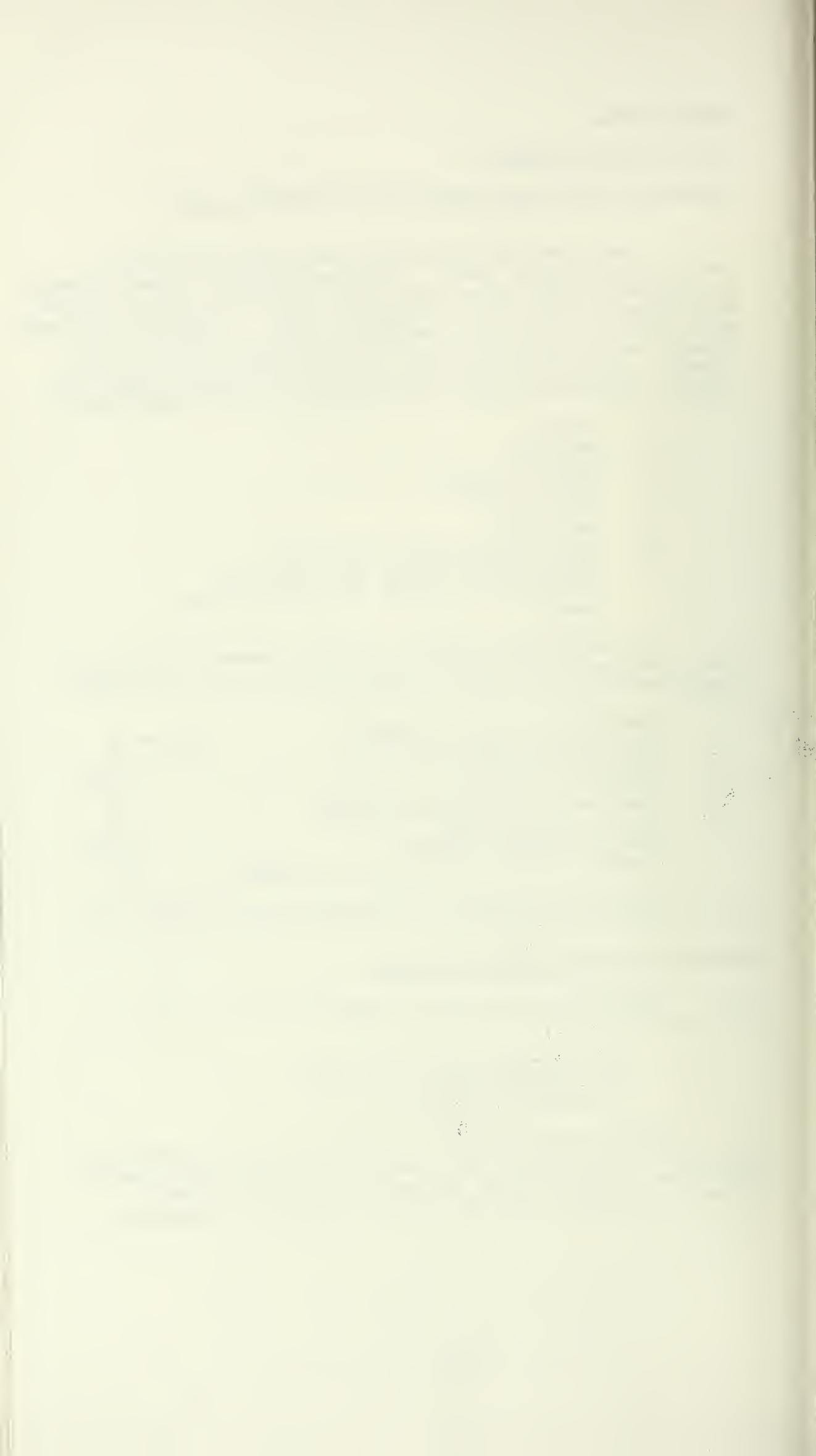
Details of the Notices served under the various headings are set out in the table on page 22.

### Housing Repair work in default of Owners

Work of repair in default of owners was carried out at the following premises:-

No. 2 Fernside, Mill Lane, Horley.  
No 3 Broadmoor Cottages, Wotton.  
"Whiteleaf", Charlwood.

The use of the term "work in default" requires explanation to this extent; that such work as was carried out by the Council, was in reality done by agreement with the owners. who, for one reason or another, were unable to make the necessary arrangements themselves.



## IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The greater emphasis in housing in 1960, as in 1959, was in the reconditioning and improvement of dwellings with the aid of the improvement grant schemes

- a        Standard Grants where an owner desires to provide certain standard amenities such as bath, W.C., hot water system, wash-hand basin and foodstore. This type of grant can be claimed as of right, subject to a maximum of £155, made up as follows:-

|      |  |     |
|------|--|-----|
| i.   | For a fixed bath and shower in a bathroom  | £25 |
| ii.  | For a wash-hand basin  | £ 5 |
| iii. | For a hot water supply which must connect to sink as well as bath and shower and wash-hand basin | £75 |
| iv.  | For a water closet in or contiguous to the house   | £40 |
| v.   | For satisfactory facilities for storing food   | £10 |

- b        Discretionary Grants are, as the heading implies, available at the discretion of the Council, for a wide range of improvements which will result in a house being thoroughly modernised and brought up-to-date. Such a grant is not available for repairs or renewal or for remedying defects brought about by poor or neglected maintenance.

To be eligible for a discretionary grant the estimated cost of the improvement must not be less than £100 and the maximum grant is £400.

After improvement works have been carried out the house must comply with the following 12 points:-

- i. have a life of 30 years or have a life which is likely to be more than 15 years.
- ii. be in a good state of repair and substantially free from damp.
- iii. have each room properly lighted and ventilated.
- iv. have an adequate supply of wholesome water laid on inside the dwelling.
- v. be provided with efficient and adequate means of supplying hot water for domestic purposes.
- vi. have a fixed bath (or shower) in a separate room.
- vii. have an internal or otherwise readily accessible water closet.
- viii. be provided with a sink or sinks with suitable arrangements for the disposal of waste water.
- ix. have a proper drainage system.
- x. be provided in each room with adequate points for gas or electric lighting (where reasonably available).
- xi. be provided with adequate facilities for heating.
- xii. have satisfactory facilities for storing, preparing and cooking food.

During the year approval was given to 59 applications for Discretionary Grants totalling £19,097 and 36 Standard Grants totalling £2,250.



### Improvement Grants (cont.)

The standard amenities to be provided in these 36 applications were:-

|                            |    |
|----------------------------|----|
| Bath or Shower in bathroom | 22 |
| Wash-hand basin            | 22 |
| Hot water supply           | 22 |
| Water Closet               | 18 |
| Food store                 | 11 |

### Rent Act, 1957

As has been the experience of a number of local authorities, applications for Certificates of Disrepair have fallen in numbers, but the following table shows the work carried out in this connection:-

#### Part I - Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

|    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | Number of applications for Certificates  | 3 |
| 2. | Number of decisions not to issue certificates  | - |
| 3. | Number of decisions to issue certificates  |   |
|    | a. in respect of some but not all defects  | - |
|    | b. in respect of all defects   | 2 |
| 4. | Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule                    | 1 |
| 5. | Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule | - |
| 6. | Number of Certificates issued  | 2 |

#### Part II - Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

|     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| 7.  | Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates | 1 |
| 8.  | Objections by tenants to cancellations of certificates                        | - |
| 9.  | Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection         | - |
| 10. | Certificates cancelled by Local Authority                                     | 1 |

### Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

On the 31st March, 1959, the Council discontinued the free domestic service of rodent destruction, and any contract work then outstanding. The steps followed the withdrawal of the specific grant towards the cost of such a service by the Treasury. The Pests Act placed the responsibility for the eradication of rats and mice from infested premises upon the occupier and the Council sought means of advice given by Public Health Officers, backed by legal sanction to maintain the suppression of the rodent population.







